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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2415)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1492371
Center	Online mode	Date	27 July 2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. भारत में राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिरता से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?
Examine the persisting issues related to fiscal stability of states in India. What measures are needed to address these issues? (Answer in 150 words) 10

States have responsibilities like education, health, law & order etc. as per 7th schedule of constitution. ~~These do~~ These can't be achieved without fiscal stability.

Persisting issues:-

(1) Central devolution of funds to states:-
→ Vertical imbalances (41% as recommended by finance commission)
→ ~~Regio~~ Horizontal imbalances
→ (Eg) Karnataka gets only 0.7p back for every ₹1 in generated in economy.
vs UP → ₹1 back

(2) Annoucement of freebies (Eg) TV, laptops etc. ⇒ unviability of promises

(3) Policies (Eg) Several state going back ~~to NP~~ Old Pension Scheme ⇒ huge fiscal burden.

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(4) Generation of Revenue
(Eg) Reluctance of states to impose tax on agri. Income

(5) Loss of Revenue ⇒ due to GST

(6) Persistent public debt (Eg) ~26% of GDP cumulatively.

Measures to be taken :-

(1) Rationalizing of subsidies and policies (Eg) Telangana model of pension ⇒ 33% guaranteed unline 100% in Old Pension Scheme

(2) Allowing states to raise resources linked to performance
(Eg) 0.5% additional borrowing as in power sector reforms

(3) Taxing agri income of non-agri workers [Balwai committee recommendation]

(4) Model Act like FRBM Act in states with legally binding targets

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2. हालांकि रुपये के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के अनेक लाभ हैं, लेकिन यह जोखिम रहित भी नहीं है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The internationalisation of rupee has many advantages, yet it is not devoid of risks. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Internationalisation of ₹ means increasing use of ₹ in foreign transactions by both by India & other countries.

Advantages of internationalization:

(1) Reduced demand to maintain forex reserves

(Eg) RBI as a custodian maintains forex for import cover

(2) low currency exchange risk

(Eg) In debt due to depreciation of rupee

(3) lower transaction cost for imports

(Eg) India dependent on crude import for energy security

(4) Rising global stature of India

(Eg) China's rise after inclusion of RMB in IMF basket

(5) Increased trade with other countries (Eg) Russia's trade with India in recent times.

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Risks :

1. Need of full capital ~~to~~ Account convertibility
2. capital flight risks
3. Increased vulnerability to global shocks
4. Increased responsibility towards global fiscal stability
5. Easier financing of illegal activities, money laundering etc.

Steps by Govt
- → Trade settlement in Rupee with 18 countries (Vostro accounts).
- → Masala Bonds
- → FTA
- → currency ~~Credit~~ swap agreements in INR.

Internationalization rupee has huge advantages but its fallouts needs to be addressed

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3. भारत में विभिन्न विकास पहलों की लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्टों में बार-बार सार्वजनिक व्यय से संबधी अक्षमताओं को उजागर किया गया है। इन अक्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनके समाधान हेतु अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Audit reports on various development initiatives in India have frequently highlighted inefficacies in public expenditure. Identify these inefficacies and suggest measures that can be taken to address them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's role as welfare state needs to take care of its citizen through public expenditure. However, their are few inefficiencies

Inefficacies highlighted by audit reports

(1) Underutilization of funds

(Eg) only 70% utilized in PM Awas Yojana (U)

(2) Misutilization of funds

(Eg) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao yojana →
→ 80% → spent only on media campaign
5% → education

(3) leakages

(Eg) > 50% leakages in PDS [Shanta Kumar committee]

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④ Inclusion and Exclusion Errors

(Eg.) Recent reports on house allotment to relatively well offs under PM Awas Yojana (Rural)

⑤ Need of reappropriation

⑥ Cost overruns → (Eg) MNREGA cost overrun due to pandemic

Measures: —

① Assessment of programmes
- → intended beneficiaries
- → survey of problem
- → budget allocation as per std pricing

② Digitization of disbursement in public expenditure.

③ linkages of aadhar ~~with~~ to check inclusion and exclusion error

④ Strengthening parliamentary scrutiny

Public Expenditure ~~is~~ comes from taxpayer's money. Hence, development programs need due diligence.

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4. उत्पादन से संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु सरकार की प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है। साथ ही, इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

How can the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme help in achieving an Atmanirbhar Bharat? What are the challenges in realizing its objectives? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Production linked Incentive (PLI) were launched as a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package:

How it can achieve Atmanirbhar Bharat:

(1) Performance linked :- ~~mfg~~ incremental increase in manufacturing of sectors like electronics, food processing, API etc.
(Eg) India → now 2nd largest mobile manufacturer

(2) Time bound – rapid growth

(3) Incentivizing private sector especially in emerging sector
(Eg) semiconductors.

(4) Attract FDIs :- in critical sectors → (Eg) medical devices

(5) Atmanirbharta in job creation :-
(Eg) more than million jobs creation.

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expected.

Challenges in PLI:

① Not enough incentives to private sector (Eg) Recent pulling out of semiconductor projects by few companies

② Lack of skilled labour ⇒ needed in sectors like electronics and semi-conductors

③ Rigid labour policies

④ Monitoring and evaluation performance
↳ Red tapism and Regulatory cholestrol.

PLI policies are way forward in achieving Atmanirbhar Bharat to make India an industrial power house. Skilling, ease of doing business reforms and creation of infra ~~is~~ are also needed for successful implementation.

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5. भारत के नवाचार परिवेश के समक्ष कौन-सी विभिन्न चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

What are the various challenges that India's innovation ecosystem faces? How can these challenges be addressed? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Innovation Ecosystem ~~are~~ is important for creation of new technology and rapid economic development.

Challenges faced by India's Ecosystem of Innovation

(1) Low R&D spending by government

(Eg) 0.7% v/s 6% by Israel.

(2) low per capita patent application

(3) Low researches by universities

→ low grants for innovation

→ ~~p~~ professors focused on routine administrative ~~p~~ works

→ low no. of PhD degree granted

(Eg): Only ~15,000 in 2020-21

(4) Low ~~room~~ no. of women in researches

→ low gender-inclusive researches.

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(5) Problems in start-up ecosystems
- → credit access
- → viability
- → lower innovation capabilities compared to China or Israel

Measures to address above challenges:

(1) Increase in R&D spending.
- (Eg) Creation of National Research Foundation to facilitate R&D in universities

(2) PHD awards → increase
- → (Eg) UGC norms to simplify procedure

(3) Collaboration with foreign players

(4) Reforms in start up ecosystem
- → Atal Tinkering Labs for entrepreneurship
- → Incubation centers
- → PSL norms for credit access.

Innovation sector strengthening is important to achieve demographic dividend and Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन में वृद्धि से मोटे अनाज की खेती का पुनरुद्धार किस प्रकार हो रहा है। साथ ही, भारत में मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन को गति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

How is the advent of climate change leading to the revival of cultivation of millets? What steps have been taken by the government to give an impetus to millet production in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Mellets have been traditional crop of India. Due to green-revolution its production and consumption declined drastically. However, with climate change has brought it again into focus.

Revival of cultivation of millets due to CC

(1) CC → Increase in temperature
⇓
loss in productivity of existing crops
→ (eg) wheat losses in 2022 due to heat wave
→ declining water resources
↳ declining water intensive crops
(Eg) rice sugarcane
→ Desertification challenges
(Eg) >50% of India experiencing threat [ISRO]

→ CC induced locusts and pests attacks.

② Millets

→ Indigeneous to Indian agro-ecological climates ∵ Indus Valley civilization

→ low water requirement (Eg) Bajra → < 50 cm rainfall

→ ↑ soil productivity
(Eg) Ragi in Karnataka → red - yellow soil

→ low susceptibility to locusts & pests

Govt's impetus

① International Year of Millet, 2023 :— on India's backing by UN

② Increasing MSPs of Bajra, Ragi and Jowar → incentive to farmers

③ Creation of 'Shree Anna' and funding to Millet Research Institute, Hyderabad [Budget 2023]

④ Millet based food for G20 & foreign delegates ⇒ to rise awareness

⑤ Media campaign → health benefits etc to generate consumer demand.

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7. चारे की खराब गुणवत्ता और उसकी अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता भारत में पशुधन की कम उत्पादकता के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
Poor quality and inadequate availability of feeds and fodder are the major reasons behind the low productivity of the livestock in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

28% of agriculture GVA is contributed by livestock but it has ~~poor~~ low productivity in India.

Reasons for low productivity :-

① Poor quality and inadequate availability of feeds & fodders

→ poor nutrition to animals → low lactating capacity

→ diversion of good quality pastureland to agricultural purpose post independence

→ excessive use of fertilizers to grow fodders ⇒ sanitary & phytosanitary std of livestock current

other reasons :-

① lack of suitable agro climatic zone → India tropical country →

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natural yield low

(3) Susceptibility to diseases (Eg) lumpy skin diseases

(4) Poor veterinary infra

(5) Poor breeding capacities.

Way forward:

(1) Implementation of National Mission on Livestock

- → development of veterinary infra
- → quality feed
- → vaccination

(2) Development of live stock rearing in arid zones → natural high yielding variety

(Eg) → GJ & Rajasthan → 'Gir' variety
↳ 4,2500 kg per capita yield.

Livestock rearing in India has huge potential to cater food security demands & agri-exports. Thus, integrated farming methods which promotes livestock along crop is needed.

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8. एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन (IPM) क्या है? IPM के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके विभिन्न घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
What is Integrated Pest Management (IPM)? State its objectives and discuss its various components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

With increasing threat of pest and locust attacks in wake of climate change, Integrated Pest Mgmt has been brought to focus.

Integrated Pest Management → is a sustainable techniques to manage the population of pest below the level which can be dangerous to human activities like agriculture.

Objectives :-
1. sustainable management of pest
2. minimizing agricultural losses
3. decrease incidence of pest attacks.

Components :-
1. Use of seeds → which are less susceptible to pest attack

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Eg. → Natural → indigenous seeds climatically suited
Eg Bajra in Rajasthan
→ Technological → BT cotton → Bollworm pest

(2) Crop diversification
↳ crop rotation, leguminous crops plantation

(3) Agro forestry → using trees like Neem → natural pest repellant.

(4) Sustainable Pest Prevention Methods
→ Eg Natural organic pesticide
↳ lemongrass
→ use of 'cats' to chase rodents

(5) local climate maintenance
↳ Humid & hot climate → more susceptible to pest

In recent times, pest led agricultural losses has increased substantially in India. IPM can minimize such losses.

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9. बताइए कि किस प्रकार अनाज की वास्तविक कमी की तुलना में खराब खाद्यान्न प्रबंधन भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के समक्ष एक बड़ी चुनौती रहा है।
How has poor grain management been a greater challenge to food security in India than the actual shortage of grains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to NITI Aayog, India loses >60000 crore worth food due to poor management of grain.

Poor grain management challenge to food security

(1) India → largest cereal producer in world
→ largest rice exporter

(2) FCI → overflowing buffer stocks
(Eg) 30 mT of rice in 2022-23 compared to 14 mT required

(3) Ill management
→ poor storage techniques (Eg) pit method
→ damp condition storage
→ leakages in supply chain
(Eg) 50-60% in PDS [Shanta Kumar committee]
→ post-harvest losses → lack of

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cold storage
→ black marketing of ~~sold~~ goods sold through PDS
→ lack of digitization

Impact:

① Food security issues
(Eg) Hunger in India is serious according Global Hunger Report

② lack of last mile connectivity & huge food losses.

Way forward:

(Shantha Kumar Recommendation)

① Digitization of supply chain of PDS

② Storage reforms of PDS → plinth & cover system
→ no grain should be stored for 3 months

③ allow FCI to sale extra grains in open markets.

④ Creation of warehouses and cold storages to minimize losses.

India is irony of agri exporter and largest hunger struck population. Proper grain management is sine qua non to achieve SDG 2.

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10. शहरी कृषि से आप क्या समझते हैं और इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Explain what you understand by urban agriculture and state its types. Discuss its significance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has 2.4% land to serve 18% of population. With increasing urban sprawl and rising food security challenges, urban agri has come to focus.

Urban agriculture

↳ production of agriculture products like ~~food~~ grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy products etc. inside the limit of urban area

Types:-

(1) Kitchen gardens

↳ growing of daily household requirement of vegetables like cilantro, bottleguard, tomatoes in backyard, balaconies etc.

(2) Dairy & livestock farming ~~and~~ at outskirts of cities
↳ to fulfill requirements of milk, eggs etc.

(3) Vertical farming
↳ creation of ~~g~~ 'green spaces' at rooftops of buildings.

Significance in India

(1) Rapid changing land use in India.
↳ diversion of agri. land.
(Eg) Since 2011, net arable land in India has slightly declined.

(2) Stagnating productivity of Indian agri → not enough to keep with population growth

(3) Fluctuation in prices of agri commodities
(Eg) Tomatoes prices in June 2023.

(4) Promotes sustainable and ~~agri~~ chemical free cultivation
~~to~~ kitchen garden → as per use of consumer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. भारत में तीव्र शहरीकरण को देखते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड्स का उपयोग करना आवश्यक हो गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of India's rapid urbanisation, it has become imperative to tap into municipal bonds to meet the rising demand of capital investment in urban areas. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to UNFPA, 55% of Indians will live in urban areas by 2050. Thus, financing of municipality is of utmost importance.

Municipal Bonds

Municipality → Bonds released at stock exchg → investors, retail investors, financial intermediaries

Need of municipal Bonds

(1) Lack of finances

Municipal finances → Devolution by state; Devolution by Centre; own taxes

NITI Aayog has highlighted deficiency and declining trend in municipal finances.

(2) Rising urbanization : thus need for expansion of urban amenities like sanitation, roads, parks etc.

(3) Innovative way of fund mobilization :-
through municipal bonds
→ higher returns to subscribers
→ less dependency on state and central governments

Challenges

(1) Nascent stage of development :-
New ecosystem in India.

(2) No sovereign backing

(3) Risk averse behaviour by investors.

(4) Lack of pay-back capability ~~by~~ of municipalities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

① Government push :- through removing legal requirement of municipalities to maintain surplus budget

② Credit rating of municipalities to increase investor confidence

③ Creation of new primary and secondary market for municipal bonds.

The effectiveness of municipality to serve need of urban population lies in 3f- funds, functions and functionaries. Municipal bonds can help in generating the first 'f'.

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12. भारत ने आर्थिक संवृद्धि, महिला शिक्षा और प्रजनन दर जैसे विभिन्न विकास मानदंडों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल की है। हालांकि, देश की महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में FLFPR में सुधार के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं।

India has achieved significant strides in various development parameters such as economic growth, women's education, and fertility rates. However, the country's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) remains amongst the lowest in the world. Discuss. What measures can be taken to improve the FLFPR in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's FLFPR remains around ~25%, which is lowest among BRICS and below world's average.

India
- → Economic growth: "bright spot in world economy" [IMF]
- → Women's Education: Gross enrollment ratio better than male counterpart in school education
- → Fertility Rate: 2.1

Despite these, low FLFPR.

Reasons for low FLFPR

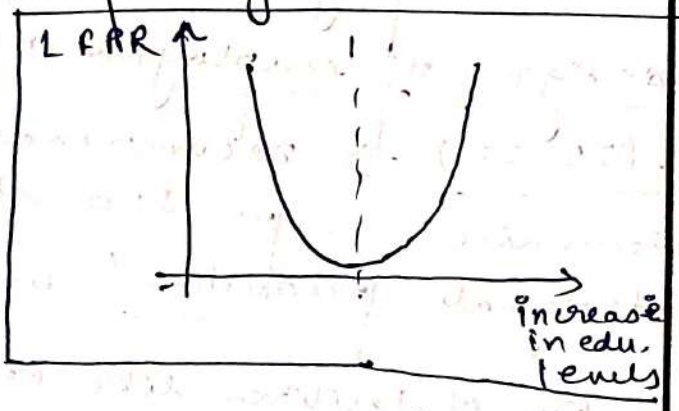
(1) Increase in family's income :-
Family guided by patriarchical

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

norms, thus "no need" ~~to~~ work by females.

(2) Inverted 'U' hypothesis ~~to~~

~~More~~ According previous Eco. Survey, more females ⇒ pursuing higher education ⇒ temporary withdrawn from work



(3) Unpaid work

Eco. Survey 2022-23: productive work like fuel collection, MFP collection ⇒ ~~task~~ done by women ⇒ characterized ~~as~~ unpaid work ⇒ low FLFPR.

(4) Maternity penalty :- firms prefer male employees as female perceived as ~~as~~ having high overhead cost

(5) Low Representation of women in salaried jobs (Eg 19% v/s 60% women)

Measures to Improve FLFPR

(1) Skilling of women :- through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana ⇒ to ↑ Salaried employment

(2) Redesign of employment survey :- E.S. (22-23) → recommended multiple questionnaire as per ILO std to redesignate 'productive' unpaid work.

(3) Creation of facilities like creche and sanitised washrooms :- to incentivize women workers.

(4) Increasing women in ~~sector~~ high paying sectors like software etc
↳ 10% supernumerary seats reserved for girls in central engg clgs.

(5) Attitudinal changes in society :- through media campaign, movies etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. क्या आपको लगता है कि निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का सहयोग भारत में शहरी बुनियादी ढांचे से संबंधित निवेश मॉडल के सफल विकास की कुंजी है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
Do you think that the collaboration of private and public sector is the key to the successful development of an investment model related to urban infrastructure in India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The recent urban floods of Delhi has highlighted the need of urban infrastructure and catering need of 31% of urban dwelling Indians

Collaboration of pvt & public sector for successful development of investment model for urban infra :-

(1) Resource constraints of Government
(Eg) 6.5% fiscal deficit of center in Budget 23-24

(2) Bringing expertise of pvt sector
(Eg) Larsen & Turbo's commendable job in Lucknow's metro development.

(3) Mobilization of financial resources from private sector

(4) Greater efficiency and timely completion of infra projects

(5) Public sector participation → Incentivizes pvt sector in areas of high risk

(Eg) Development of Engineering Procurement Model with public sector providing for material + land.

However, there are some issues :-

(1) Lack of assessment of profitability :-

(Eg) Low passenger traffic in metros of tier-2 cities

(2) Problems in project appraisal by ~~public~~ govt employees

→ lack of capacity building

→ Risk aversion by civil servants due to Prevention of Corruption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Act stringent.

(3) Lack of development according to 'Master Plan of cities'

(Eg) NCR → 40% of land use changes not as per master plan.

Way forward :-

Kelkar Committee recommendations :-

(1) Setting up regulator for PPP models.

(2) capacity building of govt employees.

(3) Municipal bonds to raise funds for urban infra development

(4) Re-assessment ~~through~~ according to master plan of cities.

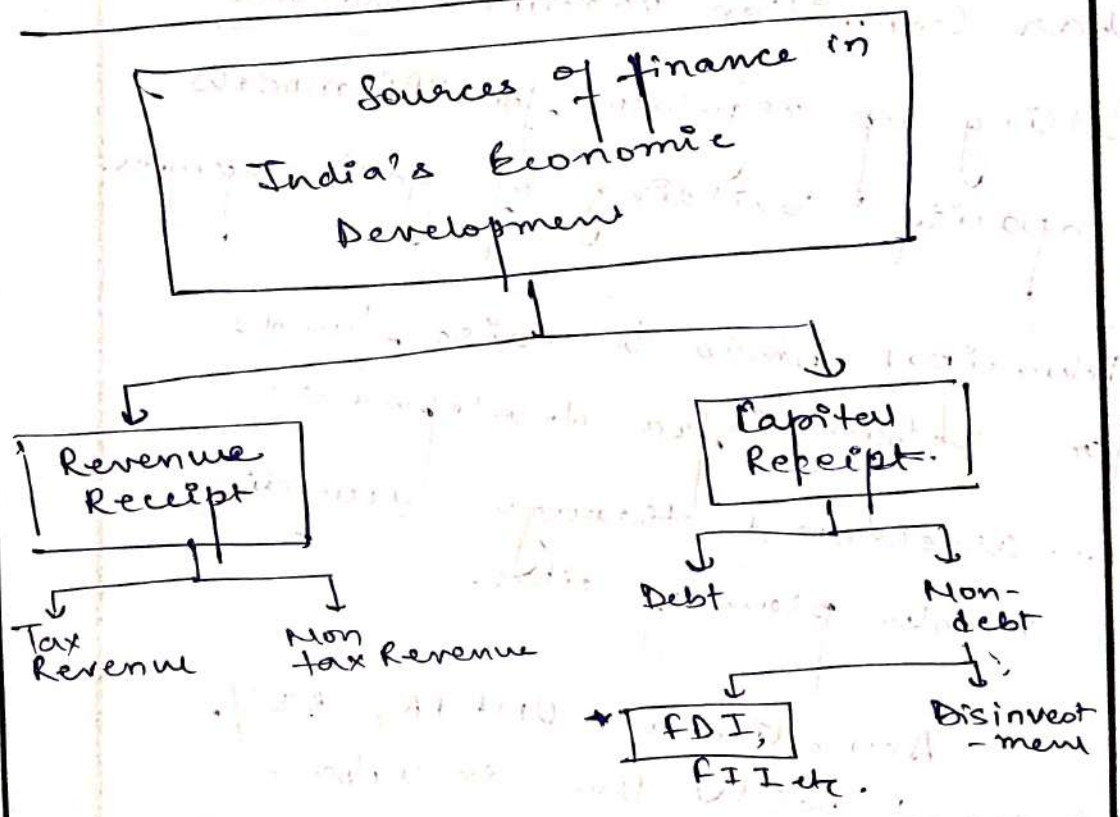
According ~~to~~ UNFPA, 55% of Indians will live in urban areas by 2050, thus development of robust infra is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (FDI) भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए गैर-ऋण वित्त के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है। भारत में FDI को बढ़ावा देने हेतु कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं।

How can Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) act as an important source of non-debt finance for India's economic development? What steps have been taken to boost FDI in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a source of capital originating from a foreign country with aim of management control in a domestic country.



FDI as imp. source of finance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) India is 7th largest inflow FDI receiver

(2) FDI → capital receipt → helps in capital formation characterized by increase in capital assest

(3) Brings technological and managerial expertise

(Eg) Walmart's FDI investment in flipkart ⇒ innovative logistic and supply chain ~~mag~~ management techniques

(4) Allows government to spend more on welfare activities

(5) Leads to higher aggregate demand in the economy ⇒ fuels economic growth

(6) Increases competitiveness and economic efficiency. (Eg) ICOR of Indian

economy declining consistently since 1991.

Measures undertaken to boost FDI

1. LPG reforms and New Economic Policy of 1991 ⇒ opened up Indian economy
2. DPIIT → Min of commerce ⇒ release of FDI Policy
3. Increase of FDI limit to 100% through automatic route in number of sectors like e-commerce (platform type), food processing etc.
4. Single window clearance for govt. route
5. Promoting Make in India to attract FDI like Singapore Model
6. Ease of Doing Business Reforms to attract investors.

According World Bank, India is one of the top countries benefitting from FDI inflows and leading to rapid economic transformation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. भारत में कोयला निष्कर्षण संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे को उन्नत बनाने और कोयले की समग्र प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में सुधार हेतु माल ढुलाई लागत को कम करने के लिए हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

There is a need for interventions to enhance the coal evacuation infrastructure and reduce the freight cost to improve the overall competitiveness of coal in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Despite having 5th largest coal reserves, India imports huge quantities of coal with one the reason being low competitiveness of Indian coal.

Need of creation of coal evacuation infra and reduce freiget cost :-

(1) Long travel time
(Eg) Each mined coal in India travels 477 km before reaching destination.

(2) Captive mines
↳ reduced 'supply' in market as additional coal can't be sold in open market

(3) Low technology

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Eg) >90% coal mining ⇒ open-pit mining.
↳ low exploration of deep coals ⇒ where most of coal lie

(4) Use of railways for coal transportation
↳ overburdened railway racks
↳ unutilized cheaper inland water ways.
(Eg) Jharia coal mine ⇒ Jharkhand
↳ Damodar river to N Water Way I can be used.

(5) Mining techniques
(Eg) Increases moisture content in the coal ⇒ lowers value.

(6) Policy towards thermal power plants
↳ State govt. legally obliged to transfer coals to public owned power plants ⇒ high cost of coal for pvt sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward :-

(1) Development of inland water way channels for coal transportation to decrease logistic cost

(2) Technology development → coal bed methanation
→ deep coal mining tech
leads to higher use efficiency of coal and thus, better cost realization

(3) Development of coal evacuation infra

(4) Role of Coal India Ltd as development of aggregator and policy maker to cut down travel time.

(5) opening up of capitive mines (Eg) Recent ~~Mines Act~~ amendment in mines Act.

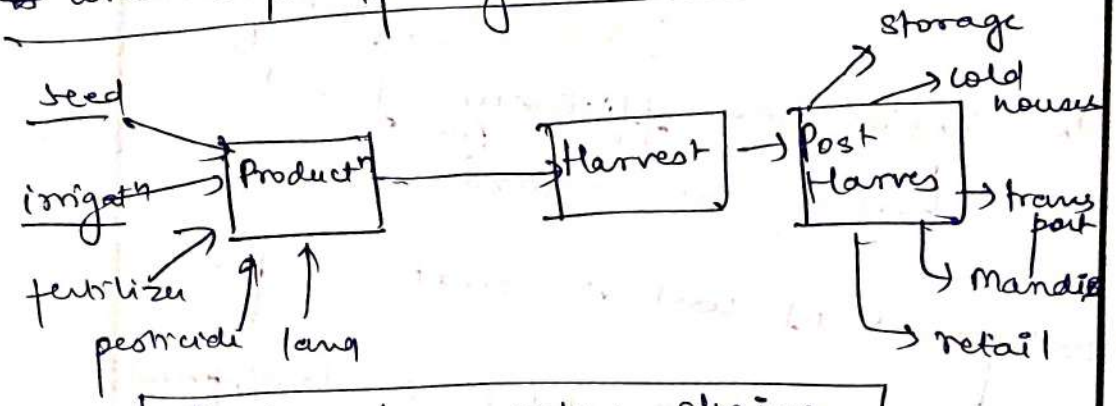
India's energy security is intricately tied with coal. Thus, increasing overall competitiveness of coal is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. फसल कटाई के बाद की मूल्य श्रृंखला में अक्षमताओं के कारण लघु और सीमांत किसानों की आजीविका पर अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के साथ-साथ फसल की हानि हो रही है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इन चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The inefficiencies in post-harvest value chain are leading to crop losses, with significant adverse impact on the livelihood of small and marginal farmers. Discuss in the context of India. What steps has the government taken to address these concerns? (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to NITI Aayog, ~~40%~~ post harvest losses in India ~~of agri~~ ~~to~~ are 40% of agri GDP.



Agriculture value chains.

Post - Harvest inefficiency :-

(1) Lack of cold storage and ~~stor~~ ware house

Eg 30-40 lac tonnes deficiency (Dalwai committee)

(2) Poor road connectivity

Eg Bihar → sucrose content loss in sugarcane due to poor road infra.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) APMCs Inefficiency

→ availability :- (Eg) Assam → >36 km avg distance (Dalwai committee – 5 km recommended)

→ cartelization by traders

→ lack of mandi infra → (Eg) 50% mandis don't have weighing facility

→ high 'fee' and other costs

(4) Retail selling

→ lack of awareness among farmers & consumers.

Impact on small & medium farmers :-

(1) Small & medium farmers → <2 ha land

↓

→ low surplus generated

↓

post harvest losses (>90000 crore cumulatively (NITI Aayog))

↓

low price realization

↓

high debt

↓

poor i/p ~~generation~~ applied next cycle

→ distress migration and farmers' suicide.

Govt Steps :-

(1) Creation of Mandi infra through PPP model in many states

(2) Model APMC Act → to reform mandis

(3) GeM and eNAM Portal → retail selling & better price realizat^n

(4) KCC loans → cover post-harvest losses

(5) PM Fasal Bima Yojana → insurance to cover post harvest crop losses

(6) Negotiated Warehousing Receipt → get credit even on unsold produce

(7) Strengthening of cold houses as per Dalwai committee recommendations

(8) Setting up of Central Warehousing Authority.

We need to minimise post-harvest losses losses in order to double farmers' income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. भारत में भूमि अभिलेखों से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दे क्या हैं। भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण और 'लैंड टाइटलिंग' (भू-स्वामित्व का निर्धारण) इनके समाधान में कैसे मदद कर सकता है।
What are the existing issues related to land records in India? How can digitisation of land records and conclusive 'land titling' help in addressing them? (Answer in 250 words) 15

∵ Land in India has competing usages given the fact we have 2.4% land area serving 18% of population.

Existing Issues in Land Records :-

① Use of presumptive land titling
→ land fraud susceptibility
→ high land related litigation
(Eg) 2/3rd disputes in lower judiciary → related to land.

② Lack of digitization
→ lack of uniform land record format across cities and states
→ old land records
(Eg) Generational records dating back to colonial era.
→ Coordination issues b/w departments

(Eg) City Development Authorities U/s Registry offices etc

(3) ~~to~~ Illegal land use changes due ~~flow on~~ to poor survey.

(4) Assessment of property taxes difficult
⇒ loss of rev. for State govt.

Benefits of digitization and conclusive land titling

---

(1) Conclusive land titling
- → lower litigation
  - → claimant to fight against govt.
  - → govt. back guarantees on land.
- → easier assement of property taxes

(2) Digitization
- → Land Survey → Rural and urban areas
- → land use planning → more efficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ rights of records for landless & small farmers → access to credit

→ coordination b/w departments

→ uniformity of storage format

Govt. steps :-

(1) Svamitva scheme → rural survey
→ digital records
→ rights of records

(2) National Land Record Digitization Mission under (Digital India programme)

(3) ULPIN or Bhu-Aadhar Number.

(4) National Generic Doc Registry System → to address prevailing diversity across states

(5) National Land Record Modernization Programme.
→ to modernize Land Records + implement conclusive land titling.

18. ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में डीकार्बोनाइजेशन, विकेंद्रीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण की प्रवृत्तियां तेजी से उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
When it comes to the energy sector, the trends of decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitisation are fast emerging. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India in COP 27 had announced its plan. to go for deep 'decarbonization' of energy sector.

Trends of Decarbonization

(1) focus on renewables → wind, solar, OTEC, biomass

Eg → National mission on Solar Energy
→ OTEC plant set up in Lakshadeep
→ offshore wind energy development
→ GOBARDHAN scheme

(2) Increasing efficiency of thermal power plant

Eg NTPC's plant → super critical temp thermal power
↳ 45% efficiency v/s 33% of traditional.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Renewed focus on nuclear energy

(4) Development ~~of tect~~ & deployment technologies like scrubber etc. & air filters in thermal power plants.

Decentralization trends:

(1) Exploration of newer areas

(Eg) NE to set up new energy plants

(2) Rise of smaller projects

↳ focus on small HEP

↳ mini nuclear reactors

(3) Energy sector → states play greater role → decentralization.

Trends of Digitalization

(1) Push for reforms in power discoms management

(2) Use of digital technologies in nuclear power plants.

(3) Single window clearances ~~for~~ through

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e-governance models in new solar & wind plants.

Challenges in Energy sector

(1) Over dependence on thermal power plants → is 60%.

(2) Unreliability of renewable energy due to its dependence on climatic factors

(3) Development of digital and new tech in nascent stages

(4) Cyber security challenges → Energy sector → critical infra (Eg) China's cyber attack on Mumbai's grid in 2020.

~~Way forward~~

- To meet demand of energy of India's growing population radical reforms in energy sector are needed. These can be achieved by increasing efficiency, increasing cyber security of these infra & decarbonization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. यद्यपि भारत में कृषि सब्सिडी ने किसानों की आय में वृद्धि की है, तथापि इन्होंने पर्यावरणीय निम्नीकरण और जैव विविधता के ह्रास में भी योगदान दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Agricultural subsidies have supported farmers' income in India, but they have also contributed to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India gives world's largest agricultural subsidy in the world.

Types of agri subsidies
- → power subsidy
- → fertilizer subsidy
- → irrigation subsidy
- → seed subsidy
- → interest subsidy on loans

Agriculture subsidy :- Envtl degradation and BD losses

(1) fertilizer subsidy → II largest subsidy in India after food subsidy.

Types :- - Urea subsidy (Retention price scheme
- Nutrient based subsidy

Impact
→ distorted N:P:K ratio = 20:8:1 (recommended 4:2:1)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to over use of urea
→ decline in soil fertility
→ decline land productivity

② Seed subsidy → on HYV seeds and BT cotton.

Impact :-

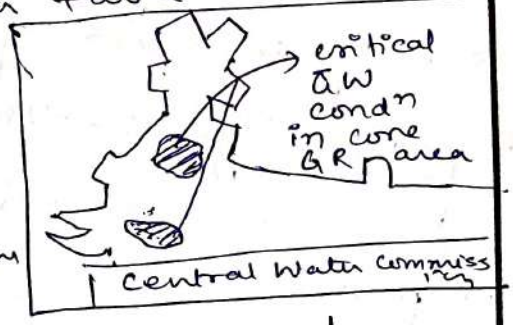
ⓐ loss of indigeneous variety of crops : (Eg) Rice > 4000 variety post Green Rev

ⓑ Gene pool simplification
(Eg) due to use of GM crop like cotton

ⓒ ↑ attack of locust and pests
↳ Loss of local flora.

③ Power subsidy → free power to farmers in many states

(a) overuse of tube wells
→ declining water table.
→ alkadisation of soil



(Eg) Punjab, Haryana, WUP → semi-arid condn ⇒ ↑ capillary r/a due to over irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Irrigat^n subsidy

↳ Construction of canals ⇒ submergence of land

(Eg) Ken - Betwa link ⇒ >90,000 sq km Panna reserve to submerged

Way forward

(1) Promotion of sustainable agriculture

(Eg) National Mission on sustainable agri

↳ promote organic farming

↳ crop diversification

(2) Rationalizing power and irrigation subsidy

↳ development of micro-irrigation on lines of Israel model

(Eg) PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana)

(3) Increasing MSPs on millets and pulses ⇒ to restore soil fertility.

India's agriculture sector is linked with food security essential in achieving SDG 1 & 2, thus countering fallout of subsidy is necessary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. सड़क क्षेत्रक में बुनियादी ढांचे के वित्त-पोषण को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए कई उपायों को अपनाए जाने के बावजूद, निजी निवेश ने सीमित भूमिका ही निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite adoption of numerous measures to streamline financing of infrastructure in the road sector, private investment has played a limited role. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has 2nd largest road n/w in the world with over 760% of passenger share in transportation sector.

Measures taken to streamline financing of road infra

(1) Bharatmala project
→ creation of freeways and highways

(2) NHAI
→ ~~under creation~~ adopt^n of new PPP models like Engineering Procurement, Hybrid annuity and Swiss challenge models

(3) Creation of border roads through financing of BRO

(4) Vibrant Village Programme - financing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for border roads.

Pvt investment has played a limited Role :-

(1) Land acquistion problem
- (Eg) Diversion of tribal land for Delhi- ~~Bombay~~ mumbai link of Golden Quadrilateral project
- → time consuming process

(2) Environmental clearances required
- (Eg) litigation in SC for clearance of Char Dham Project

(3) High gestation period

(4) Low realization of profits
- (Eg) Lower than expected footfalls on Purvanchal expressway in UP ⇒ lower profits for pvt sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) lack of access to credit
↳ risk aversion by banks in infra sector.

(6) Dominant pvt players like L&T
↳ restricted entry of new players

Way forward :-

(1) land acquisition ⇒ should be carried on by govt. before announcing projects

(2) Capacity building of public sector employees for collaborations
[Kelkar committee]

(3) Assessment of to profitability of routes before project creation.

Road sector in India is known for boosting regional development. Incentivizing pvt players can have huge multiplier effect.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1492371

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Muskan Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur (27)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/2023

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has numerous forms of traditional theaters dating back to IVC. They represent the ideals, emotions and individual's role in community.

Northern India:-

(1) Band Pather → Jammu Kashmir
↳ played during winters especially

Represents
↳ hardship of harsh winters in J&K
↳ focuses on ~~good~~ coordination among the society.

(2) Rasleela → UP
↳ originated in Brij area of UP
↳ stories of Krishna, Radha and Gopis

Represents
↳ ideals and emotions of love
↳ promotes religiosity among the people

↳ role of performing Rasleela appreciated by the people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central India

(3) Maach → MP
↳ especially by tribals

Represents
↳ entertainment — importance of 'play' with 'work'
↳ promotes social harmony
↳ individual role development of new music and dance

(4) Nautanki → MH
↳ Role of actors → as an employment
↳ mostly in evening increase socialization among society

South India

(1) Koodiyattu → Kerala
↳ Sanskrit theater under open sky

Represents → nature's importantance
↳ respect for other language
↳ each community has especial role in this theater

(2) Yakshagaana → KN
↳ social harmony
↳ role of puppeteers who make 'Gombayata'

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is a buddisht monument built by Ashoka revamped later by many rulers.

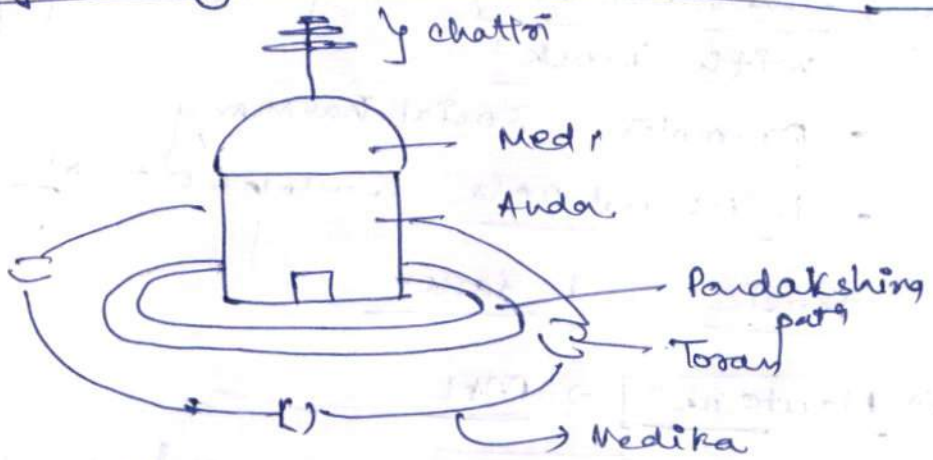

Fig:- Structure of Sanchi Stupa.

Historical and Architectural Importance

(1) Build in around 250BC
↳ cultural heritage of India

(2) Represents Buddhism before it was divided in Mahayan and ~~Hiya~~ Hinayan

(3) Symbolism
↳ chattri → 3 jewels of Stupa
↳ ~~Bro~~ Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha

↳ Medi — head of Buddha
↳ Anda — leg of Buddhas.

(4) ~~Built~~ Built by [Ashoka], revamped by the rulers of Shunga dynasty
↳ increased the height
↳ added green-stone walls.

How it inspired future architecture in India :—

(1) Inspired future architecture of later stupas and votive stupas
(Eg) - Votive stupas in Nalanda
↳ stupas built by Pala dynasty

(2) Template for addition of Mahayan elements in symbolism
↳ (Eg) Increase in number of [Chhatris] to denote Boddhisattvas
↳ Addition of New pradakshinapath, etc

Sanchi stupa is a protected site of Archeological survey of India displaying rich cultural heritage of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh is celebrated Indian revolutionary freedom fighter.

Early Revolutionary Ideology, goals and forms

(1) Inspired by Russian Revolution and ideals of liberty, equality of french Revolution.

(2) Preached revolution through violence
↳ (eg) Saunders Murder [Lahore conspiracy case]

(3) He thought that British have to fought using arms struggle.

However, he made a real breakthrough in later stages.

Later Revolutionary ideology, goals of Revolution and forms of struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Joined HSRA
↳ ~~Eg~~ wanted
↳ Equality of humans

Eg 'Against any form that make exploitation of man by man possible'

(2) Wanted to move away from individual heroic action towards organized struggle.

(3) Goals of Revolution :- establish exploitation free, religious-neutral socialist republic.

(4) Forms :- preached non-violent mass struggle in his book 'Why I am Atheist'

His contribution are immense to India such that he was recognized by congress in 1931 ~~case~~ session. It is an honour for a child to be named 'Bhagat Singh' by his parents

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Japan is an Asian country which faced massive industrialization in late 19th and early 20th century.

Significance for Japan :-

(1) Setting up constitutional monarchy
(2) Rapid industrialization and economic development
(3) Rise of Japan as a world power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Nation' is concept where a group of people have a feeling of similarity and have a territory to govern themselves -

Basis of India as a Nation :-

(1) Geography

→ Physiography – bounded by Himalayas at North & Indian Ocean at south

→ Climate → Tropical Monsoon type.

2. History

→ civilizational history dating back to 5000 years old from IVC to British colonialism

→ Most of the India was mostly under one rule at a time

- Ashoka – 300 BC
- Gupta Empire – 300 AD

• British — 1700s - 1900s

(3) Similarity of culture
- Joint family norms
- dominance of wheat and rice cuisine
- over emphasis on social capitals
- majority of ~~[illegible]~~ Hinduism + similar culture adoption by other religion.

Threats to Concept of Indian Nationhood

(1) Linguistic chauvinism
(Eg) Tamil Nadu's agitation towards alleged imposition of Hindi

(2) Secessionist tendencies
- Khalistani movement
- Naga movement

(3) Religious divide
(Eg) Nuh violence in Haryana

(4) Inter-regional disparities
- fuelling discontentment towards each other

Indian nationhood is unique in the world ~~and~~ and a multi-diverse one. Balancing it is a duty of every citizen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is called the 'pharmacy of the world' due to its robust pharamaceutical industry.

Key factors for growth :-

(1) Huge demand :-
1.4 bn population → huge market

(2) Government policies
→ National pharmaceutical policy
↳ allowed for Generic Drug

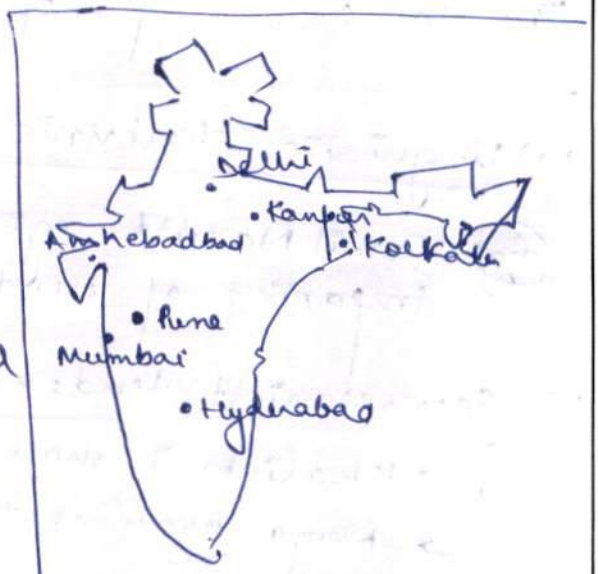

Fig: Major hub of pharma industry

→ compulsory licensing program :- protection of IPR not unlimited

→ incentives → Bulk Drugs Park Scheme

(3) Skilled and cheap labour force availability

(4) Availability of raw materials [except API]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance

(1) High Exports

↳ (Eg) 50% of vaccines in USA → by India

↳ Remittances foreign currency inflow

(2) High employment sector

↳ [> 1mn] population engaged.

(3) Generic Drug availability for all

↳ Affordable for poor population

(4) Easy Ramping of Infra during Covid

(Eg) Produced billions of doses of Covaxin, covavax etc.

Pharamaceuticals in India have huge potential but they lag behind in R&D. Thus, increasing research incentive to them is the way ahead.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Northern Indian Ocean is the top 6 most prone region to tropical cyclone.

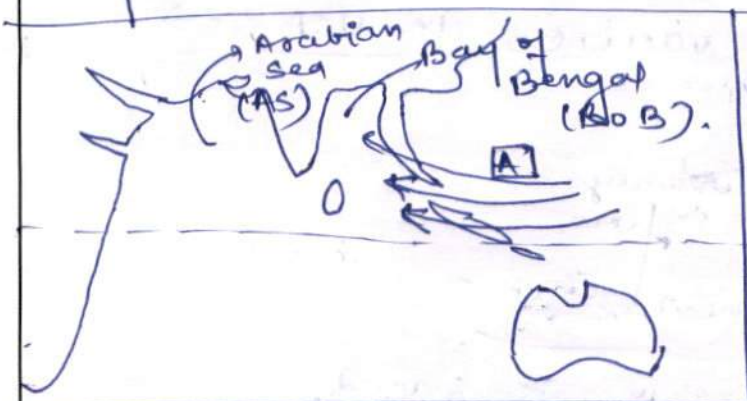

Fig :- North Indian Ocean

Reasons for More ~~for~~ cyclones in BoB than A.S

According to IMD,

Tropical cyclone in BoB = 2.7 x (A.S)

Why?

(1) BoB more enclosed
↳ easier to maintain 26.7°C sea surface temperature to trigger such storms.

(2) Tropical depression formed in western Pacific Ocean is brought to BoB through

circulations (fig:- winds marked [A])

(3) N^n Hemisphere → Tropical cyclones moves towards anti-clock wise direction [pushes] cyclones away from A.S.

Reasons for decrease in frequency during SW Monsoon seasons

(1) Increase in precipitation frequency and intensity in Climate change
↳ cools down the temperature

(2) Decadable Pacific warming phase
↳ shifting towards [negative] → declines tropical cyclones in N^n Indian Ocean

(3) Shifting of ITCZ more towards land mass ~~to~~ - less time over the water bodies
↳ important for cyclone formation.

(4) Pattern shifting towards Dry Summer season and Retreating Monsoon season

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes are vent through which material inside the Earth surface comes through to surface

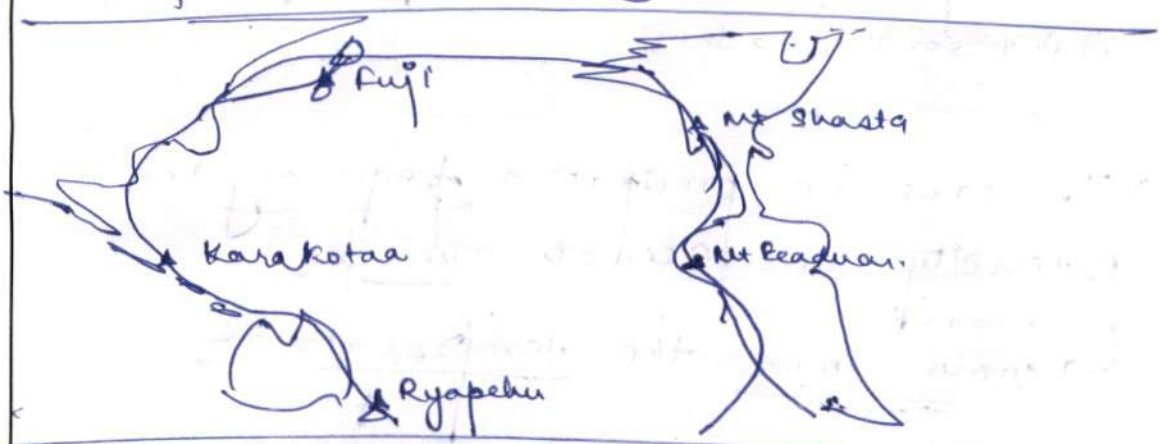

Fig :- Pacific Ring of fire contains 80% of volcanoes.

Destructive In Nature

- Triggers other disaster
  - Eg Sunami after Karakota explosion in 2004
- halts air navigation services
- engulfs ~~protective~~ ~~lar~~ productive land
- displaces population
  - Eg Maui volcano in 2023 hawaii 80% population displaced.

Critical for human existence :

(1) Lahar → volcanic soil rich in nutrients

(2) Majority of Earth surface made up of volcanic matter

Eg Barberma plateau
Deccan plateau

(3) Important role in Plate Tectonics
- formation of new sea floor
- decayes sinking plates

(4) Balances internal heat budget of Earth by cooling occassionaly through explosions

(5) Negative feedback to climate change
- layer of volcanic smoke → decrease Insolation
- ↑ sulphur in atmosphere → reflects sun rays

(6) Helps in maintaining sulphur cycle of the Earth.

Thus, without volcanoes the balance of Earth cannot be maintained.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is the ideology that aims at increasing the socio-economic & political interest of a particular ~~reg~~ geographical territory based on linguistic, ethnic or religious consideration.

Existence of Relative Deprivation & Regionalism

(1) ~~In~~ National level

→ Divide between - North & South India
- → economic development
- → political rights recognition
- → health and other opportunities

→ Between Western & Eastern India

Western
- → industrialized (Eg) MH & Gujarat
- → higher employment rate

Eastern
- → forested
- → dealing with Naxalism

(2) Relative deprivation ~~and~~ at Intra-regional level

(Eg) Within Eastern Region

Mainland
↳ presence of few growth poles (Eg)
- Jamshedpur
- Koraput - NALCO presence

NE Region
↳ lack of basic infra
(Eg) Roads
↳ Assam → <50 km/km² (avg India - 69)

(3) Relative deprivation wrt Intra-State

(Eg) Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh
Bodoland in Assam
Vidarbha in MH.

Thus, Regionalism demands
↳ balanced regional growth
↳ livelihood opportunities
↳ preservation of culture
↳ socio-economic advancement

Regionalism in negative sense begets differences but in positive sense it promotes cooperation, coordination and competition. Thus, it should be promoted in positive sense.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bullying is a form of school violence where student himself harrases other ~~himself~~ student through verbal or non-verbal means.

Forms of School violence
- Bullying
- sexual abuse through staff
- blackmailing
- excessive physical punishment
- name-calling by teachers

Impact of Rising case of bullying & other school violence

(1) Psychological impact on child → Depression → suicide

(Eg) Girl in UP burnt herself due to blackmailing by chemistry teacher.

(2) ~~Increase~~ Impacts learning outcome of child

(3) Increases dropout rates

(4) Vulnerable sections are more hit

→ PWD discrimination [NSO: literacy only 41% > 70% avg]

→ gender discrimination

→ LGBTQ

→ girl's name calling, eve teasing.

Thus, to ensure 'education for all' it should be addressed through:—

(1) Interactive parents, teachers and child discussion forum.

(2) Capacity building and sensitivity training of teachers.

(3) Grievance Redressal mechanism for children

(4) Imparting Anti-Bullying training to students

(5) Identifying and strict warnings to bullys

(6) Engaging private sector (eg) Aman Movement NGO

School violence and bullying should be addressed at warfooting

 active SDG 2 and 3

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was flourishing empire in the Assam region of NE during '15th – 16th century'. They were contemporary of Mughals.

Shaping Cultural & Historical ~~Ide~~ Identity of NE

(1) Resisted foreign invasions of British and Mughals (Eg) Battle of Saraighat

→ preserved local culture

→ preserved local ~~anti~~ 'nature worship' religion from infiltration of Islam and Christianity.

(2) Cultural Identity

→ Sun dances to bring spring

→ Chaugon → indigeneous sports of 'polo'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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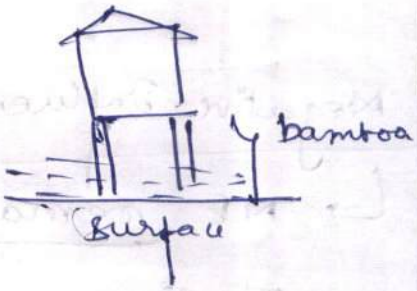
- Cuisine → bamboo dominated
- Special Architecture
  - → to protect from heavy rainfalls



- Warfare and Cuirsela warfare techniques
  - Eg Lachit Borphukan defeated the Mughals using guerrilla warfare

Relevance in contemporary times:-

(1) The best cade of National Military Academy award Borphukan Medals recognising able generalship.

(2) Nature worship → still predominant in NE states

(3) Sun dances → adopted many NE tribes

Eg Wangalla dance by Khasis.

(4) Food → wide spread use of Bamboo.

Negative Influence

↳ NE remained un-integrated with India

(Eg) Secessionist tendencies in NE.

↳ Guirella warfare utilized by insurgent groups.

Ahom Kingdom has been a harbinger of cultural transformation in NE India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In British period, the national capitalist were limited in number but had an immense monetary and political ~~sy~~ power thus their support was desired in the struggle period.

Position in National Movement :-

(1) Pre 1857 revolt

↳ negligible share of capitalist

↳ mostly in form of moneylenders & zamindars

↳ they supported British for their own vested economic interest

Eg "They acted as breakwaters" in revolt.

(2) Post 1857

↳ Rise of two political parties such Bengal Landhonders Association

↳ They were mostly against INC
↳ wanted to fulfill ~~their~~ their own interest.

(3) Swadeshi Movement to NCM

↳ Rise of few industrialist
(Eg) Cowasjee → Cotton Mill

↳ Swadeshi → boycott of foreign goods
↓
huge profits for capitals
supported boycott programmes

↳ New national enterprises set up
(Eg) Bengal chemicals by P.C. Ray

↳ Same supported repeated in NCM due to boycott of foreign goods

↳ However, few industrialist remained away due to :- labour pro policies
(Eg) Ahmendabad Mill Strike of 1917

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Post NCM to 1940s

Swarajists → pro-labour policies
↳ seen with suspicion
↳ anti-strike policy appreciated.

Post 1940s
↳ full-fleged support to Nationalists & INC

The ambivalent position of capitalists is backed by the fact that 'nationalism' had not penetrated each section of society until late 20th century. The Indian capitalist had already been facing resistance from foreign capitalist, thus they were trying to protect their own interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak once said that evolution of press had significant impact on India's fight against British

Evolution of Press in India

(1) Press Machine brought by Portuguese in 1500s
↳ started printing bibles in regional languages.

(2) In British period
↳ First newspaper by James Augustus Hickey → Bengal Gazette → 1750s

(3) Development and adoption of indigeneous press
↳ Eg Bangalee By SN Banerjee, Maharatta → Tilak. } late 1800s

by early 1990s → more than 300 newspapers in circulations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It had instrumental impact despite Repressive policies :-

Repressive Policies by British

- → Censorship Act of 1798 by Wellesley
- → Vernacular Press Act by Lytton
  - ↳ targeted only vernacular language newspaper
- → Press Registration Act
  - ↳ District Magistrate can confiscate press licenses
- → Sedition act under Sectⁿ 124A of IPC
  - ↳ can be arrested for increasing defamation against government.

However it had Instrumental impact :-

(1) Pre 1857

↳ criticized government policies (Eg) Bengal Gazettee

↳ spread of 1857 revolt widely reported by press.

(2) Post 1857

- spread of nationalism through reflection of true nature of British.
- spread of ideas like equality, liberty freedom
- middle class intelligentia protest
  - Eg Neel Darpan by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- spread of Revolutionary feeling
  - Eg Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal
- Socio. Religious Reform
  - Eg 'Harijan' by Gandhi
- creating public opinion in foreign countries
  - Eg ~~Gadhar~~ 'Gadhar' newspaper.

Thus, role of press had an widespread impact on Indian freedom struggle despite so many ~~est~~ restrictions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are characterized by aridity conditions where wind plays the major role in erosion.

Types of Deserts
- Sandy
- Stony
- On basis of climate
  - Hot
  - Cold

formation on basis of climate.

(1) Hot desert
- located in western margins of tropical areas.
- offshore winds + cold currents

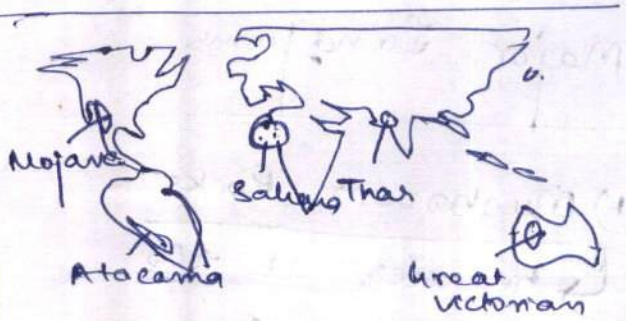

Fig: Hot deserts

(2) Cold desert
- ↳ precipation induced desert
- ↳ intermontane in continental interior
  (eg) Lahaul Spiti in India,

Gurbantu Nuggat in China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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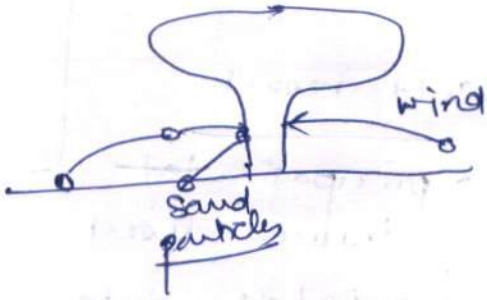
On basis of features

(1) Sandy deserts
↳ in areas lose upper layer of soil
↳ Sand can also be brought from nearby areas
(Eg) Yellow desert in China - Sand brought ~~forbaght~~ from Yellow River floodplain

(2) Stony
↳ in areas of bare rock.
(Eg) ~~Western Mar~~ Eastern margin of Marusthali in India are stony.

Major Landforms

(1) Mushroom Rocks
↳ heavier at the top end due to wind action at lower end.



(2) Sand Dunes

↳ wind action

(3) temporary Playa lakes

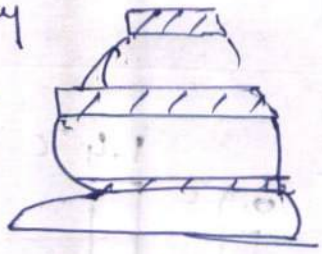
↳ act as oasis

(4) Zeugens and Yardangs

presence of hard & soft rocks

(5) Butte and Mesa topography

↳ found dominantly in hot desert like Mojava



(6) Bajada → flat land surface due to wind planation

↳ filled with salty occasional lakes.

Around 30% land surface area is desert. In wake increasing anthropogenic activities, their encroachment into other areas is increasing. Thus, to stop this process of ~~ero~~ desertification initiatives like Green Wall of Sahel region is needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

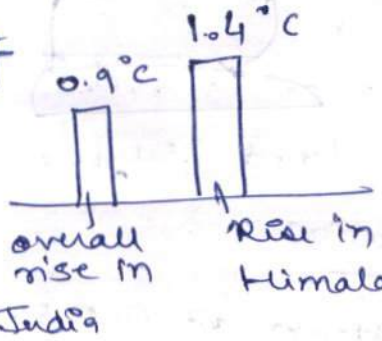
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a home to world's most extensive mountain of the world - Himalayas which is also a biodiversity hot spot.

Adverse Impact of climate change and Anthropogenic Interventions on Mountain

(1) Warming

IPCC →



accelerated due to 'radiation window'

(2) Melting of Glacier

Eg formation of Zombi ice in Greenland.

(3) Flooding — Cloud burst
— Flash floods

Eg Recent floods in Himachal Pradesh.

(4) Land Subsidence and land slides

(Eg) Joshimath due to Vishnugad HEP mining.

(5) Loss of biodiversity

(Eg) Arunachal Pradesh → max loss of forest cover [ISFR 2021]

(6) Loss of Endemic Species

(Eg) Threatened species → Nilgiri Tahr of Nilgiri mtns

(7) Activates Earthquakes

↳ due to HEP, rampant constructions, ~~restor~~ resort type tourism.

Initiatives taken for their sustainable Management :-

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(1) Indian Initiatives

↳ (a) National Mission on Himalayan Ecosystem – to protect Himalayas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Ecosensitive Zones in Western Ghats

[Kasturirangan and Gadgil committee]

(c) Aroma Mission for Wn Himalayas

↳ low impact high value agriculture

(d) Banning plastics in hilly states.

(e) Wildlife Reserves and National Parks

↳ Ecosystem protection

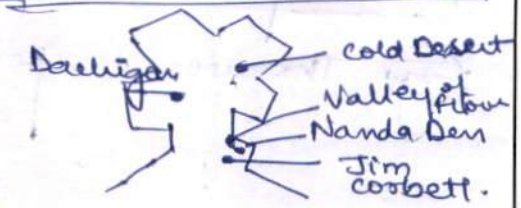

Fig:- Imp NP of Himalayan Region

(2) Global Initiatives

(a) REDD and REDD+ to counter deforestation

(b) Andes protection programme of Chile

(c) Countering Climate Change → Paris deal
↳ Kyoto

(d) Biodiversity hot spot designation.

Mountain are store of biodiversity and gene pool thus, their protection is imperative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a 'minor mineral' according to National mineral Policy.

Reasons Behind Unsustainable management of Sand :-

(1) 'Minor minerals' are under State subject :-
- lack of uniform policy.
- lack of national standard of usage

(2) Illegal Sand Mining
- Chambal
- Yamuna
- Son
- Hugli

} hotspot belts

(3) Easy availability in floodplains of rivers
- easy to exploit
- difficult to monitor.

(4) Politician - criminal nexus in sand mining

Impact of Unsustainable Sand Mining :-

(1) Encroachment of River Floodplains

- promotes avulsion of river
- pollutes river bed
- important nutrients for agricultural floodplains are lost.

(2) Local Economy

- loss of revenue to state
- promoting criminal activities

(3) ~~Sec~~ Demand Side

- Sand prices are inflated.
- Non-availability of good quality of sand in construction sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial ~~Medi~~ Measures

(1) Sand Mining → put in concurrent list
- ↳ development of national policy
- ↳ inter-state coordination

(2) Breaking illegal mining groups
- ↳ monitoring - using remote sensing technology
- → ↑ capacity of law enforcement agencies

(3) National portal for demand and
- ↳ prices in check

(4) Environmental aspects
- ↳ Afforestation in flood plains
  - ↳ reducing 'silting' of sand.

India is dealing with acute problem of sand mismanagement. Thus, mission mode planning of the sector is need of the hour

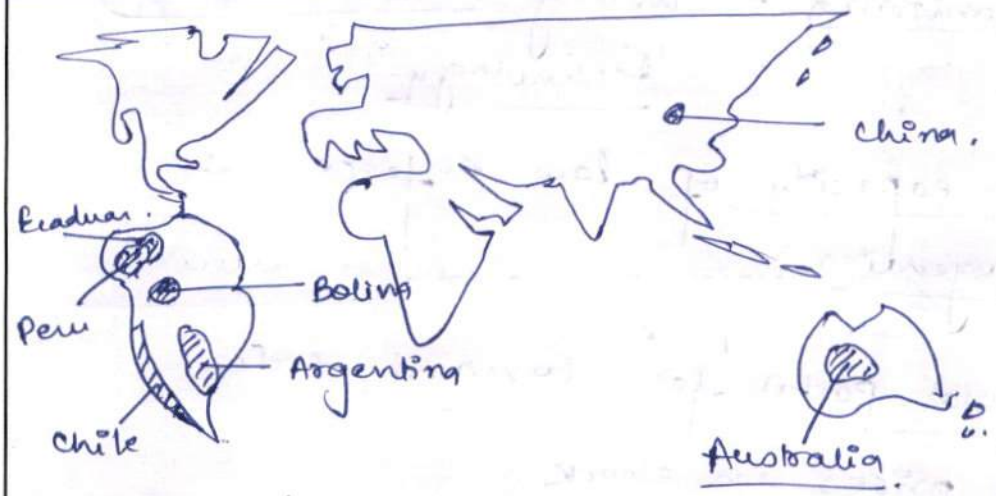
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is with atomic number '3' is an alkali method having widespread use in 'batteries'.



- Major lithium producing countries.

Account of lithium producer

2 types – Mining and Brine.

Most Reserves
- Lithium triangle – Chile, Bolivia, Argentina.
- S. America – Peru, Ecaduar
- Asia – China.
- Australia.

Geo-political Aspects of lithium production :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Energy transition

- EVs and Renewable Energy need lithium for battery and panel development
- Needed for clean energy transition

(2) Increasing significance of S. America

- highest lithium reserves
- shifting axis of energy diplomacy from Middle East

(3) China Angle

- 80% lithium processing capabilities
- major investments in Bolivia and Chile

(4) Impact on India

- Energy scarce - dependent on imports
- global race
- high geographical distance to S. America

Environmental Implications

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positive

(1) EVs and Renewable energy — curb pollution, GHG reduction

Negative

(1) Brine mining of lithium, destroy wetlands and local ecology

(2) Lithium - highly inflammable catches fire → poisonous fumes

(3) Battery waste management → not upto mark
leading to → bioaccumulation
→ biomagnification

Lithium is a 'critical mineral' identified by India. The recent discovery of $\boxed{Li}$ in India is positive news. However, India needs to diversify its risk away from Li

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization entails movement of Information and ideas across borders. It has effect at all sections of the society including the youth.

Features of Youth

- accepting new ideas
- high energy
- agent of change
- education and employment main concerns

Impact of Globalization on Youth Identity :

(1) Emergence of New Sub culture

(Eg) Millenials v/s Gen Z.

(2) Breaking Indian traditional stereotypes

- Accepting LGBTQ
- new norms like live-in relations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Identifying with new forms of education.

↳ Rise in digital - education platforms and ed-tech

↳ self - paced learning

↳ home - schooling

(4) Employment - ideas

↳ want 'work - life' balance

(Eg) Growth of new forms due to want of flexibility → gig work economy.

(5) Hyperconnectivity with Rest of the world

↳ (Eg) ~~climate~~ Demonstration of support in India for Mahsa Amini protest.

(6) Active for common global problems

↳ (Eg) Greta Thunberg for climate change.

However, there are some negative impacts as well:

(1) Emergence of 'FOMO' led depression

(2) Emergence of 'YOLO' (You only live once') → drug abuse
→ sexual misconduct

(3) Losing traditional roots = identity crisis

(4) Bizarre practices (eg) Gen Z adopting stuff toys as 'child'

Way Ahead:

(1) Forums for addressing youth problems of today

(2) Decreasing generational gap for seamless transfer of identity

Youth are future of tomorrow. Thus, globalization led negative influence need to be counter

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NFHS-5, the TFR has dropped to 2.0 in India from 2.2 of NFHS-4.

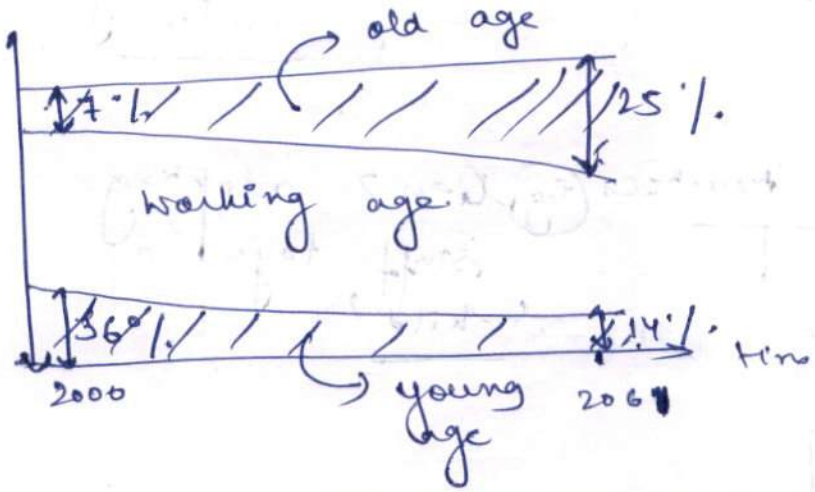


Fig:- Age chart of India

According to UNFPA, 25% of Indian population will > 60 years. Thus concerns are rising for Ageing population

Demographic concerns and Weak Soural Security System

(1) Decline in number of working and

young age population.

(2) Inter-Regional Disparity (eg) Kerala already ageing with avg age of 47 years

(3) ~~Decline in~~ Rise in dependency ratio

(4) Aged population problems
- lack of geriatric care
- lack of family support in rise of nuclear families
- isolation : According NIMHANS, 80% of suicide in old age attributed to isolation.

(5) Weak Social Security problems
- low insurance penetration
  - only 17% Indians → some insurance
- lack of pensions
  - most old age → informal sector retiree
  - lack of universal pension scheme in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ lack of post retirement opportunities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Learning from others' experience

↳ S. Korean model

- → started old age planning when population of young
- → free medical services
- → universal health insurance.
- → intergenerational houses to counter isolation.

(2) Planning for health → 'Silver Economy'

(3) Financial inclusion → pension, income, easy digital services.

(4) Emotional Needs planning

↳ ↑ ratio of psychologist in India.

With India moving towards 4th stage of Demographic Transition, ~~olde~~ ageing population is a reality. India can learn from S. Korea to grow rich before growing old.

28. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए) .

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UNFPA, 40% of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2023.

Urban poors
- → slum dwellers
- → living on minimum wages
- → lack of social security
- → informal economy

Problems faced by Urban poors

(1) Unhygienic living conditions : 18% population slum dwellers in India.

(2) Lack of access to basic amenities
- → health
- → food
- → education.

(3) Hotspot of crimes :- ~~due~~ ~~to~~ slums.

(4) Inadequate opportunities → working as labourers

(5) Gentrification and Ghettoisation of cities :-
areas of 'poor dwelling' lag behind in intra-city development.

(6) Without urban-poor development balanced ~~Urban policy~~ urban development cannot occur.

Urban - poor Needs Centric Welfare Policies

(1) Livelihood opportunities

- → Ensure urban guarantee program like MNREGA
- → promotion of handicrafts of slum dwellers (Eg) Mumbai ~~Auth~~ Municipal Cooporation promoting SHGs of Dharavi
- → creation of a city specific database of employees.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Hygiene

- access to clean & safe drinking water
- migrant labour → One Nation, One Ration Card integration
- 'NASH' initiatives

(3) Living space

- Slum Redevelopment (eg) Adani led initiative in Mumbai

(4) Health

- involving ~~AASHAS~~ ASHA workers for immunization and ~~cap~~ capacity building.

Urban poors are most 'invisible' in policy planning. We need to ensure their welfare to create sustainable cities of tomorrow

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

S

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1492371

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Muskan Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26th Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Kanpur (27)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

26/08/2023

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pressure groups (PG) according to World Bank are informal or formal group working towards achieving specific objective through using legitimate use and tools. Environmental PG (EPG), have been proactive in India to achieve objectives of sustainable environment

EPG enhances public participation and responsiveness:

(1) Organizes protests against specific environmentally unsound projects :-

(Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan group against ~~dams~~ Sardar Sarovar dams

(2) Builds public opinion

(Eg) Water Aid group → campaigns for clean water

(3) Engages with people

(eg) # fridays for future group organized in numerous colleges in India.

(4) Demands for environment protection

(eg) Western Ghats → Eco sensitive zone aftermath of Silent valley protest

(5) Connect with Rest of the world

(eg) Luy Kamboojа → engagement with Greta Thunberg.

However, they ~~create~~ have some challenges:-

(eg) Green Peace Initiative → sustained Anti-India protest ~~ago~~ during Kudankulam nuclear power plant issues.

→ lack of outreach in rural areas.

EPG have remained important ~~tool~~ outlet of citizen participation in achieving environmental objectives in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme court of India has recognized 'sex work' as profession in India. It also has given following directives:

- police should not harass sex workers during raids
- child should not be assumed trafickked
- child should not be separated from mother
- financial inclusion instructions.

Implications of such recognition:

- Right to recognition of sex workers
- opening up avenue to access governmental services
- Right to Dignity

However, it is just a first steps in ensuring basic rights and equality

(1) Not recognized by law
↳ argued they are against 'family structures' of India

(2) Ghettosisation
(eg) ~~Red~~ Kamathipura in Mumbai
Red Light area in ~~to~~ Kolkata

(3) Denied safe Health care
↳ poor access to contraceptive
↳ high incidence of HIV

(4) Lack of access to social security
↳ children born to sex workers not issues govt identity cards

(5) Social Discrimination
↳ denied education in schools
↳ low prospects of marriages and family

Sex Work is the oldest profession in the world. Bringing them into legal fold of India can not only provide them access to basic amenities but can formalize the entire economy. German model is good one to replicate here

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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DLSAs are statutary body under NALSA act, 1987. They aim at free and quick legal aid to poor.

Role :

(1) Providing legal aid to vulnerable strata
- persons earning less than ₹1lac
- women and children
- PWD
- natural disaster survivors.

(2) Varied services
- remission of court fees
- preparing court documents
- finding legal counselors.

(3) Taking campaigns
- generation of awareness about legal rights

(4) Assisting ~~B~~ NALSA in setting up Lok Adalats and Permanent Local Adalats

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in DLSAs :

(1) Lack of infrastructure
↳ poor capacity of staff
↳ secretariat services

(2) Limited resources

(3) Limited awareness among citizens about DLSAs

(4) Delay in releasing funds by states
→ delay in remission of fees etc.

DLSAs have been imperative to achieve the DPSP under Art 38A: free and quick legal aid among the needy.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The collegium system is body of Supreme Court which oversee judicial appointment in higher judiciary.

Why evolved?

(1) After 3 Judges cases in interpretation of Art 124

(2) To uphold independence of judiciary in judicial system.

Supreme Court Collegium
↓
CJI + 4 senior most judges of SC
⇓
recommends names of judges to President

- no judge can be appointed without recommendation of collegium.

HC collegium → CJI + 2 SC judges to recommend HC judge
↳ CJI + 2 SC judges + CJ of HCs } transfer of judges

Victim of its own success :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Opaque
↳ No defined criteria for selection of judges
↳ closed door meetings

(2) "Old boys' club" :- dominated by only senior SC judges

(3) Against separation of power
↳ judges appointing judges

(4) Issues of nepotism

(5) Raise question on judicial accountability

(6) No SC judge has appointed under 'eminent jurist' category post collegium system.

Way forward :

(1) Allowing recommendation of nomination by President

(2) committee of Eminent citizens of legal background → engagements with collegium

(3) Secretairait for document keeping of nominees

(4) UK model → Judicial Appointment Committee
15 members committee → selected through open competition.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil services form the 'steel frame' of Indian administration. Certain issues are calling out reforms in civil services.

~~Reforms are~~ Reforms Need!

(1) Recruitment
- centralised recruitment
- long cycle of recruitment
  - Eg 15 months long by UPSC
- ~~top~~ bottom-up recruitment

(2) Training
- centralized training for All India services
  - ⇓ lack local character
- rising new curriculum
  - e-governance, cyber security
    - training not imparted in these sectors

(3) Other present Day challenges

- climate change and era of environmentalism
  - environmental governance
- rise of private sector
  - issues in pvt sector engagement and appraisal
- new forms of crime
  - cyber attacks, drones etc.

Way Ahead :

2nd ARC recommendations :-

- shorten exam cycle upto 6 months
- lateral entry for specialization
- 360° appraisals

Present day challenges → Mission Karmayogi

- competency and training framework
- i-GOT platform for self paced learning
- Electronic HR management

Such reforms are needed to transform civil services from rusted steel frame to trusted steel frame of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget 2023 has introduced outcome based financing model

What is outcome based financing model ?

- defining clear set of criteria
- performance judged on the basis of achievement of such criteria
- next round of financing
  - based on past achievement

Potential to catalyse change & deliver socio-economic impact :-

(1) Quicker achievement of social objectives

(2) Saving public money → curbing corruption
→ checking inclusion and exclusion errors

(3) Demand based financing of projects
→ reduced underutilization of funds

(Eg) PM Kaushal Vikas → underutilized

(4) Evaluation based on impact not amt. ~~amount~~ spent

(5) Increases role of social audit
(Eg) MNREGA → social audit increased the impact

(6) Helps in recognizing priority areas with high visibility (Eg) Health, Education, Sanitation etc.

Outcome based finance model is thus a welcomed step towards achieving balanced social development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to MoEducation, there is more than 20% gap in female graduating and those entering in workspace.

Why need to be address ?:

(1) Low female LFPR of India
↳ ~23% lowest among BRICS

(2) achieving demographic dividend
Eg IMF → 27% ↑ India's GDP if women participated at level of men

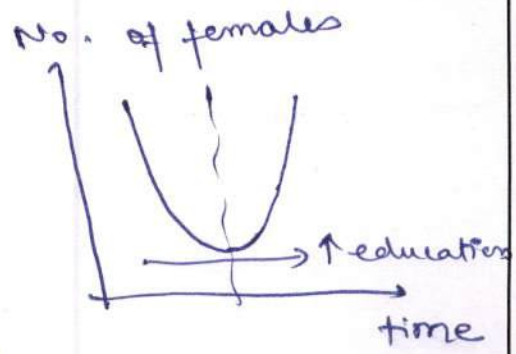
(3) Addressing gender gap
Eg > 100 years to achieve gender equality in India [Gender Gap Report]

(4) Women Empowerment → financial autonomy

Reasons for Wide Gap:

(1) U-curve hypothesis

↳ more women entering into post graduation
↓
temporary gap in workforce



(2) Social factors → rising income of families → women study but need not work

→ unpaid care work burden

→ gender bias mindset

(3) Infrastructural factors

↳ lack of women-st safe spaces

↳ facilities like creches

(4) Organizational factors

↳ maternity penalty

↳ pink collar jobs

Way Ahead?

(1) Gender bias auditing requirement in each firm

(2) Promoting attitudinal change in family and society

We need both male and female at workplace to become economic powerhouse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CRS is the body that registers:-

(i) death rate and birth rate of India

(ii) ~~Birth~~ issues birth certificates

(iii) monitors other indicators
↳ IMR
↳ MMR etc.

Significance in socio-economic planning:

(1) Data collection of vital information

(2) Helps in designing evidence based population population

(3) Mandatory birth registration
↳ checks female infanticide

(4) Determines health indicators

(5) Assess the impact of developmental policies

Recent move of Central Government:

(1) Digitization of all records

(2) Adoption of cyber security infra for databases

(3) Introduced new set of standards for data collection

(4) Time limit for collating data from local levels.

Benefits :-

(1) Digital Public good creation
- → longetivity of records
- → removes delay.

(2) Checks cyber attack vulnerability

(3) Set of Standards
- → interoperability between states
- → national database.

(4) Expediting quality collection of data

CRS has continued to deliver its objective since the time it was established during British era. New revamp is making it ready to deliver its objectives in 21st century

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF is one of the Bretton Woods Conference. It is ~~one~~ the custodian of world's monetary systems.

Key Areas of Reforms :-

(1) Increasing shareholding of emerging economies

Eg with [17%] shareholding USA holds implicit veto.

(2) Increasing more currencies in basket of SDR

(3) Transparency in selection of President.

Eg All president → from EU

(4) Avoiding imposition of conditionalities while giving loans

Eg Tough conditions imposed (Washington

consensus on India during 1991 ~~refo~~ crisis

(5) Increasing monitoring network
↳ wasn't able to avoid 2008 sub prime crisis

(6) Recognizing today's reality
↳ China, India, S. Korea → important players of todays

IMF act as lender of last resort during balance of payment crisis. However, it has tendency of western bias as was also reflected in Sri Lankan crisis.
It needs to reforme its rules and regulation to meet credibility of Global South

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India ~~has~~ and West Asia has civilizational historical ties. Post 1947, this relationship was dominated by geopolitics, is now moving towards geoeconomics.

Earlier Geopolitics ties:-

(1) Energy security dominated
↳ India major importer of oil from region.

(2) Muslim pilgrims → Mecca, Medina.

(3) Diaspora → huge remittances

(4) limited economic collaboration

Expanding Geoeconomics ties :-

(1) Pursuance of de-hyphenated policy by India

Eg. Israel – Palestine Issue
Abhram Accords led to I2U2

(2) Economic collaboration
↳ Eg signit signing FTA with UAE

(3) Attracting foreign investment through West Asia's sovereign funds
Eg 'Khaleesi investment'

(4) Increasing trade
↳ Eg Egypt - India trade doubled in last 10 years

(5) Defence coproduction
↳ Eg Israel - India → Barak missiles

(6) Increasing energy diplomacy beyond oil
Eg shas with Qatar
↳ clean energy agreements in the region

(7) Cross border transactions facilitation
Eg UPI integration in UAE.

India and West Asia relation has evolved to much higher level in context of geoeconomics. It has much higher potential under India's Act West Policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body set up under CCI Act in 2002 to counter Anti-competitive practices by corporates.

Role of CCI :-

(1) Healthy competiveness by checking abuse of dominant position by a corporate

Eg Google fined to misuse its position in android ecosystem by compelling others to pay 30% commission.

(2) checks anti-competitive takeovers by larger corporates of smaller corporates

(3) implements and over-sees implementation of fair practices laws

(4) Also act as Anti-profiteering ~~parat~~ authority of GST since 2022.

(5) Hear grievances of corporates in unfair practices

Eg Reliance - Future deal case

(6) Lays down guidelines for corporate collaboration

(7) Reports to government on competitiveness of Indian economy.

Impact :-

(1) checks abuse of power by corporates

(2) Increases efficiency of Indian economy by maintaining competition

(3) caters to grievances

Issues :-

(1) Granted statutory provision late

↳ pre-2002 → limited powers couldn't check abuse during that era.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Independence

↳ appointments by Central Executive

↳ financed by Central Executive

~~may not be able to take stand~~

threat of political interference in case of politician - corporate nexus

(3) Delays in grievance redressal

Eg No finality of orders

↳ Google challenged in SC

(4) Alleged Indian biasness as perceived by MNCs

CCI is essential to ensure competiveness and innovation in Indian economy. To plug issues of CCI, independence in appointment and finance, fast tracking redressal of cases, correcting perception of MNCs is need of the hour.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A recent report by an eminent American university has highlighted the explosive increase in paid news in India before the general elections in 2024.

Need for making Paid News an electoral offence :-

(1) Threat of spreading misinformation.
Eg China led advertorial in an eminent Indian newspaper → claimed aid given by China to people of NE

(2) Misalignment of electorates
Eg Cambridge Analytica case

(3) May not be backed by concrete evidences → just as electoral advertisement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Questions credibility of media
↳ important leg to disperse info during elections

(5) can be misused by party in power
↳ using State resources → to promote its own agenda
↳ using laws to restrict publishing news of other parties
↳ not a level playing field for smaller parties.

(6) Paid News → can create divides based on caste, language etc.
↳ new tool for vote-bank politics

Eg ~~[illegible]~~ a news in Tamil Nadu against use 'Amul' products and Hindi words 'Dahi'
⇓
based on language divide

Challenges in making it an offence:

(1) Monitoring issues by ECI

- ~~lack~~ overburdened staff
- rise of social media platforms as news info tool
- multiplicity of languages and media outlets

(2) wrt to political parties

- restricting them ~~to~~ use their electoral rights of campaigns
- inter-party disparity → national level party more resources = new ways ~~to~~ campaigns.

(3) wrt to Electorates

- right to know about parties achievements
- building opinion before voting

Paid News menance needs to be challenged by not overall ban but adding criteria such as providing concrete proofs, media outlet should mention that it is paid news and strict enforcement of MCC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Doctrine of Essentiality' was given by Supreme Court in Shirur mutt case to determine essential religious practices of any religion.

Need of the doctrine:

Right to Freedom under Art 25-28 can come in conflict with other fundamental rights. Eg In Sabrimala case, restricting entry ~~in~~ of women violated Art 14.

In such case, a balancing act is required India being a secular state. Thus, non-essential practice of any religion are declared unconstitutional if they contravene

fundamental rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Positives of the ~~such~~ doctrine :-

(1) Balancing right to religion and other rights

Eg Sabrimala case upheld Right to Equality

(2) Protecting public interest

Eg performing Tandav on streets terms 'unconstitutional practice of Anand Math

(3) upholds constitutional morality

Eg Keeping beard by Muslim men in army not allowed in interest of nation.

Negatives of the doctrine :

(1) According to Justice Indu Verma

↳ ~~it~~ Supreme court involves itself in ecclestical matters to

determine essentiality

↳ they lack desired expertise to do so.

(2) It can be perceived negatively by minority communities

Eg. Hijab as non-essential practice declared by KN High courts

↳ religious disharmony in KN

(3) Religion may not be based on rationality so may be the practice. Can not be judged on mordern yardsticks

(4) Art 25 → allows freedom of CONSCIENCE i.e. Person's inner relationship with God. Only he can decide what is essential for him.

Doctrine of essentiality has been important in balancing religious and other rights. The courts to ~~bala~~ decide in such matters with caution and must involve stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According ~~to~~ ~~the~~ Kautilya, best government is the limited government. This remains true even in todays world. The same fact has been highligeted by EAC-PM.

Need to limit size of government :-

(1) Jumbo size cabinets especially in states like Tamil Nadu

(2) Increases coordination challenges
(Eg) Sanitation and Health need convergent approaches.

(3) Politicization of 'minister posts'
↳ increases difficulty especially in coalition government

(4) Increasing complexiety of administration
↳ require multi-disciplinary approach by each minister.

(Eg) cybersecurity can't be treated different from traditional security.

(5) Saving taxpayers' money
↳ spending less on maintaining additional ministeries

(6) Reduces Duplication Efforts

(Eg) GATI Shakti portal identified numerous such efforts

However, there are few issues :-

(1) Threat of increasing of workload on individual ministers

(2) can increase delay in decision making

(3) against the principle of ~~dim~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

division and specialization of labour.

(4) According to DARPG
↳ already acute shortage of staff at central level.

Way forward

(1) Government steps
↳ limited the size of government to 15% of seats in legislative body [91st Amendment Act]

(2) Rationalizing the cabinets based on today's need
↳ converging similar departments

(3) Creation of new departments for emerging needs

Eg Creation of MeITY in late 20th century

We need to balance the optimum size of the government in view of minimum government, maximum governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of Eminence (IoE) was scheme brought by min. of Education for higher education in technical sector especially.

Features of IoE

- 10 institutes to be identified
- 5 private institute + 5 public institute
- ₹1000 crores to be given for infra development
- flexibility in curriculum design
- can attract ~~the~~ foreign students
  - ↓ can design fees
- special focus on R&D

It was intended to be game changer, but was not able to achieve its objective :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Private Institution :- still '2' not selected

(2) Over-dominance in selection of IITs
- already ~~of~~ have requisite infra
- concentration of resources

(3) Issues of corruption in grants given
Eg Alleged reports in ~~of~~ VIT

(4) Selection criteria not defined
Eg Jio institute given IoE even before construction and commencement of institute.

(5) foreign students → not able to attract.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward :-

(1) Objective criteria for selection with competition based proposal

(2) Working improvement of quality of higher education
- ↳ flexibility to all institute [envisaged by NEPs]
- ↳ academia - industry collaboration

(3) Collaboration with foreign institute
- ↳ R&D
- ↳ attract students

(4) Going beyond IITs
- ↳ developing new institute & strengthening existing ones

India is at the cusp of 'Amrit Kaal'. Higher education is important to achieve developed India at 100

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to digital public goods developed by State led actors aiming at betterment of its citizens.

Innovative and convenient public services

(1) Reduces delays

Eg fastracking of vehicle ~~registration~~ driving licenses using e-License service

(2) Innovative and breakthrough services

Eg UPI → Eco. Survey 2023
↳ largest share of digital transaction through UPI
→ adoption in foreign countries too.

Exclusion and Accessibility Barriers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Serving unserved and underserved population

Eg JAM trinity has brought more than [10 mn] unserved population under financial inclusion.

(2) Remote Area accessibility

(3) Inoperability between states

Eg One Nation One Ration Card
E-way bills

Accountability and Transparency

(1) Easier ~~scru~~ scrutiny

Eg CAG recent report highlighting [> 7 lac] person linked to same [mobile numbers]

↳ easier to identify such gaps using ~~no~~ numbers.

(2) Increases faceless transaction

Eg E-ITR file → curbs corruption.

(3) Easier to disclose information to citizens → increases transparency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are some challenges:-

↳ (1) Lack of adoption ~~of~~ by private sector

(2) Data security issues

(3) Increasing vulnerability to cyberattacks

(4) Digital Divide and digital illiteracy in population to take advantage.

Way forward:-

(1) Indigeneous server development to reduce vulnerability

(2) Digital literacy campaigns (Eg) MH Women commission among women

(3) Providing incentive to private sector to adopt digital public goods (Eg) India stack

According to world Bank, India is leading in the world with digital public good adoption rate. It will help us fulfill 'Panch Pran'

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In M. Singh Chawla case, Supreme Court has recognized Right to health as a fundamental right under Art 21.

Legislations for Right to Health

- Ayushman Bharat
- Jan Aarogya Yojana
- National Digital Health Missten.
- Insurance scheme
- Mental Health Act.

However there is need to plug gaps:

(1) Social

- Inequitable access
  - Eg 80% doctors and 60% hospitals in urban areas
- Inter-regional Disparities
  - Eg Kerala has = 4x (Jharkhand) in terms of doctors

↳ lack of information among poor strata
↳ neglecting health of women and girls
(Eg) > 60% pregnant women anaemic [NFHS]

(2) Financial
↳ < 2% of GDP health investment (desired = 2.5%)
↳ high out of pocket expenditure [~50%]

(3) Infrastructure Gaps
↳ doctors availability → 0.74:1000 population [India]
→ 1:1000 [WHO Recommended]
↳ No. of beds → 0.5 per lac population.
↳ 60% of PHC have only one doctor.

Way forward :

(1) Plugging social Gaps
↳ Gender bias correction → gender neutral policies
↳ special policies for women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(Eg) Women given special protection under NFHS

↳ correcting regional disparities
↳ incentives for private sector to set up new hospitals in lagging area

(2) Financial gaps
↳ increasing government spending
↳ universal health coverage programme
(Eg) Thailand model
↳ dropped IMR, MMR significantly
↳ attracting PPP model

(3) Infrastructural Gap
↳ increasing no. of seats in medical college
↳ formation of National Beds Commission recommended by MCI

India has highest no. of productive population. With Right to health for all ~~will~~ we will not be able to achieve demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Gender' is different from the biological sex prescribed at the birth. It depends upon individuals own identity. India has traditionally been observing only 'two genders' — male & female. With rising awareness about issues of LGBTQ+, third gender is being recognized.

Not Engendered in Society despite legislative Nudge

Legislative Nudge
- → decriminalization of homosexuality in Bhartiya Nyayik Samhita
- → National Commission for Transgender ~~Act~~
- → Transgender Act
  - → penalizes discrimination Against

Why Not Engendered :-

(1) Political

↳ low representation (Eg) 'Ghost citizen' term

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Social Reasons

- negative attitude towards transgenders
  - (Eg) 99% are disowned by parens
- lack of awareness among society
- prevailing 'therapy - clinics' to 'correct gender'
- historical practices
  - (Eg) Exclusion of 'Kinnars'

(3) Administrative Reasons

- lack of comprehensive data set
- lack of implementation of legislative policy
- gender bias policy → Only recognizing male & female in forms

(4) Other Reasons

- lack of awareness of rights among transgenders
- low education levels

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

(1) Framing gender neutral policies
- Rationalizing government forms
- Recognizing 'trans-women' under definition of 'women' in laws like Rape, Abuse etc.

(2) Societal Persuasion
- changing attitude
  - exposure to LGBTQ community
    - (Eg) Rainbow parades
  - media campaigns & movies
    - (Eg) Badhai 2

(3) Governmental & State Actors initiatives

(Eg) NOIDA metro station → first pride station → employment to transgenders
- Punjab → giving e-Rickshaws to transgenders to earn their living

Recognizing equal rights of transgenders is imperative to achieve SDG 10.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organization
Is a multilateral organization involving Central Asian countries, China, Pakistan, Russia, Iran, India etc.

Expectations of India from SCO

(1) Engagement with Central Asia
↳ Central Asia → land locked
↳ no direct land access ~~to~~ by India

(2) Raising terrorism concerns
Eg RATS structure of SCO

(3) Multi-alignment :- SCO balancing axis ~~to~~ India's western engagement

(4) Stable solution ~~to~~ Afghanistan :-

(Eg) SCO involves all the stakeholders of the region.

(5) Connectivity projects

(Eg) Ofakor air base in Tajikstan.

- TAPI gas pipeline.
- INSTC

China - Pakistan factor

---

making it difficult to achieve above objectives.

(1) China

- → debt trap policy in Central Asia
- → increasing Russia - China nexus in wake of Ukraine war
- → BRI project → Central Asia, → Pakistan
  - → issue of territorial integrity of India
    (Eg) Karkoram highway.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Pakistan

- issue of listing of terrorist by RATS
- increasing China - Pakistan nexus
- divides Central Asia on Kashmir issue
- creates dead locks. (Eg) incompletion of TAPI pipeline

(3) other factors

- Russia - Ukraine war = no clear stand by India
- geographical - distance from Central Asia
- admission of Iran - conflicts with Pakistan.

Way Forward: - Adopting & implementing Samarkand Declaration

(1) unified list of terrorist

(2) completion of TAPI pipeline

(3) no country should be allowed to dominate

These principles can resolve discussed issues

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and the USA share Comprehensive Global Strategic Cooperation. In the recent deals between the two nations iCET is one of the most important.

What is iCET?

- initiative for critical technologies
- technology transfer agreement
- involves forum for collaboration of startups of two countries
- easier framework for defence coproduction
  - Eg F414 jets
- framework ~~for~~ semi-conductor development plants in India.
- access to export controlled technologies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance:-

(1) Bilateral Relation advancement

(2) Technology progression
- → investment in India
- → employment generation in India.
- → risk diversification of US away from china

(3) Access to critical technology like chip-making and defence to India.

(4) Supply chain Resilience

(5) Demographic Dividend for India
- → young, cheap and skilled labour presence

(6) Geopolitical significance for USA - balancing axis to China by investing in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward :

(1) Expediting defence co-production.

(2) Expanding ICET agenda.
↳ upgradation of nuclear civil deal

(3) supply chain resilience clean energy technology like lithium etc.

(4) Mineral security partnership. involving key players like lithium triangle countries.

India and USA share common values of cooperation and clean energy development. This agreement comes in back drop of increasing engagement between the two nations

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1492371

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Muskan Srivastava.

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English.

तारीख
Date

27th Aug. 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre KANPUR
CENTER CODE -(27)

27/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to World Bank, food security means availability of nutritious food to everyone and all the time.

Dimensions of food Security

(1) Availability
↳ physical availability of food crops
↳ related to agri. production
↳ nutritious food availability

(2) Accessibility
↳ access to food even in remote areas

(3) Affordability
↳ in reach of poorest of poor

(4) Stability
↳ supply must not be disrupted even in exceptional situations

India's Status

(1) Availability → India is largest produces of cereals in World.

However,

- lags in pulses production → sources of protein
- nutritious food like millet
- climate change led decline in productivity

(2) Accessibility

- working PDS system network across the country
- However, issues of migrant and refugees → unable to access food.

(3) Affordability

- NFSA → cereals at ₹1, 2, 3 kg.
  - this fee ~~wai~~ waived at covid and one more year
- However, inclusion - exclusion errors
  - Eg death of child in Jharkhand on non-connection of Aadhar with Ration card

(4) Stability

- presence of food even in times of disaster and lockdowns

Thus, India's food security is not a issue wrt to availability and affordability but wrt management of food and hidden hunger.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Human history is filled with example on how each modern technology can transform agriculture. (Eg) mechanization increased productivity, HYV seeds doubled the production. etc.

New technologies like ChatGPT and blockchain can transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector

(1) AI tech especially Chat GPT
- → helps in easy information disseminatn ~~in~~ to farmer
- → helps in identification of pattern
  - (Eg) pest attack pattern etc.
- → Automate responses
  - → (Eg) appropriate response triggered to farmers in case of hail storms etc
- → 24x7 monitoring of farm ⇒ raises efficiency & losses

(2) Blockchain technology

- distributed ledger technology with efficient record keeping
- help in digitization and conclusive land records keeping
- sustainable land use planning

(3) Other technologies

(Eg) IoT

- Appropriate crop specific monitoring of variable
- can decrease inefficient use of fertilizer and over irrigation
- real time data collection for suitable agro-ecological planning
- Climate Smart Agriculture - using appropriate info

Way forward :

(1) Building capacity of farmers for adoption of such technologies
↳ digital training

(2) connecting farms with broadband
(Eg) Bharat Net

(3) Securing data → indegenous servers

India needs a revolution in agriculture to feed its growing population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization of global economy means decreasing the use of dollars in the international transactions.

~~two~~ factors :-

(1) Covid 19
↳ lockdowns
↳ forced countries for bilateral transactions

(2) Reducing significance of USA in global economy
↳ Rising emerging powers → (Eg) China
↓
pressing for use of RNB

(3) De-globalization or Restricted globalization trends
↳ Coming up Regional Blocs
(Eg) BRICS → contemplating for 'BRICS currency'

(4) To protect from external crises → (eg) Russia - Ukraine war → FDI outflows from developing nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dollar dominance

It may not end any time soon as: -

(1) [> 65 %] international transaction still in USD

(2) Most of the countries trade intricately like with the USA
(eg) India, China → USA is largest partner.

(3) USA's dominance in economic multilateral institutions
(eg) IMF = ~17% shareholding

(4) No real alternative
↳ (eg) RNB → suspicion by other countries
Euro → crisis in Europe.

De-dollarization is a global phenomena in contemporary world, It provides India with an opportunity to make INR a global currency

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According Developed countries, India's food subsidy falls under 'not allowed' category of WTO → Agreement on Agriculture.

India's food subsidy bill is much higher than the specified 10% limit.

Why ~~Western~~ Developed Countries pressuring

(1) Trade imbalance threat

(2) Reduces competitiveness of other countries agricultural products

(3) India dominant global exporters of agricultural products

↳ Eg Rice → largest
Marine → 3rd largest

Merit in Retaining policy support

(1) Incentives to farmers → ~~good price~~

Farm subsidy and MSP

↳ reduces vulnerability

Eg 86% of Indian farmers → small and medium farmers

(2) Ensuring food security

↳ large population to feed → 1.4bn

↳ large poor population → 16% multi dimensionally poor

→ PDS for accessibility in remote areas

(3) Large dependence of workforce on agricultural sectors

↳ provide livelihood to 48% workforce

↳ women empowerment → large participation of women in agriculture

Despite criticism, thus, India's continued policy support to its agricultural sector is a good step

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a paradox of land of 1000 rivers and water scarcity.

Initiatives by govt to address water needs

- Jal Jeewan Mission
- Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Creation of new min: Jal Shakti
- PM Krishi Sichai Yojana
  - PIM
    - catch the rain
- National water Mission.

Issues of Water Availability and Water Quality

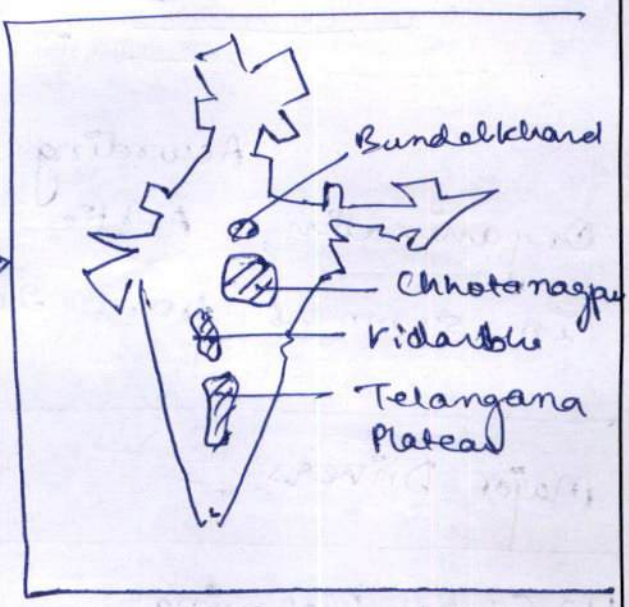
(1) Temporal variations
- ~~winter → hydrolo.~~

↳ early summers → droughts like condn
↳ SW monsoon → flooding

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Regional disparities

↳ some regions chronic water shortages →



(3) Water Quality Issues

↳ Water contamination
- ↳ Ground water
  - (Eg) Rising Arsenic levels in NW India
- ↳ Salinization → coastal areas
- ↳ Surface water pollution
  - (Eg) Yamuna frothing during 2021

Way forward

(1) Addressing ground water issues:
↳ declining GW Table & pollution
- rationalizing power subsidy

(2) Afforestation across river flood plains
↳ flooding & droughts ↓

(3) Traditional Knowledge application
(Eg) Gujarat's Jal Mandir

(4) Rainwater harvesting and integrated agricultural planning

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to World Meteorological Organization, Arctic will be ice-free in summers from 2045.

Major Drivers :-

(1) Global Warming
- leading Arctic Amplification
- feedback mechanism

↑ temp → glacial retreat → ↓ albedo → ↑ temp

(2) Anthropogenic Incursions
- Black carbon particles found in Arctic due to pollution
- ↑ tourism in area (Eg Greenland, Nn Norway
- ↑ exploration for oil and gas
- finding New trade routes across Arctic.

Potential Impact on the Ecosystem

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) On Hydrosphere

- increase in sea levels
- disturbance in salt budget of area
- ocean acidification → water as carbon sink
- Reducing speed of AMOC

(2) On Biosphere

- loss of habitat for endemic species
  - polar bears, seals etc
- new forms of diseases
  - Eg New worm found after thawing of permafrost

(3) On Atmosphere

- changes in moisture condition of the area
- variations in regional weather pattern

Arctic is one the ~~th~~ tipping point identified by IPCC. Once crossed, will have widespread ramification across globe

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is no more a fiction in aftermath of SpaceX and Virgin Galactic flights.

Challenges Associated :-

(1) Cost
- average ticket $ 200,000
- not in reach of lower and middle classes

(2) Technology
- Reusable vehicles still in nascent stage of development
- safety issues

(3) Space ~~poll~~ related
- issue of space debris
- 'traffic jams' in space

(4) Pollution
- atmospheric pollution → GHG emissions
- exploitation of scarce resources for

fuelling purposes of rocket

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Address challenges

(1) Development of new techniques

↳ (eg) Gravitational maneuvering techniques of ISRO

⇓

- lower pollution
- lowers cost

(2) Space Debris clean up

↳ • identification and monitoring network (eg) NETRA of ISRO

↳ to prevent Kessler Syndrome

(3) Finding New fuels

↳ Green hydrogen and renewable energy

⇓

to reduce impact on the Earth's atmosphere.

Space tourism is an exciting new arena that will not only attract resources of private sector in space sector but also promote new R&D. but this has to be done keeping sustainability in mind

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy is biotechnology technique aiming at treatment of cancer.

CAR-T
↳ chimeric T-cell therapy

Patient → Blood of patient → identify cancer type
↓
grow special blood T cell (white cell) which targets cancer in lab
↓
infuse this in patient's blood
↓
binds the cancerous cell inside patient's body
↓
cancer is destroyed

How can CAR-T cell overcome limitation of CRISPR-Cas9?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) CRISPR-Cas9:
↳ ~~op~~ need to operate inside the body to identify gene

CAR-T → cells can be grown outside the body.

(2) CRISPR-Cas9
↳ can introduce unwanted changes while using molecular scissors

CAR-T → cells not inserted inside body until proven safe

(3) CAR-T → virtually any treatment of cancer is possible
- completely destroys cancer

CRISPR-Cas9
↳ such success was not observed as it not specifically a anti-cancer treatment.

More than a ~~p~~ million people die every year due to cancer. CAR-T cell therapy is a welcome step to give them hope. But safety and affordability must be tested before deployment

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Interpol, there is an increasing trend of usages of drone, cypotocurrency etc. by extremist organization.

Types of New and emergening technologies being used by Extremist organization

- Crypto currency & NFT & Blockchain
- Drones
- Social media
- AI for identification of recruits etc.
- facial recognition tech.

Why Concerted Global Efforts :-

(1) Borderless technologies
↳ (Eg) quick movement of cryptos like bitcoin

(2) Anonymity → social media accounts, blockchain tech etc.

(3) difficult to monitor

↳ use of [VPN] → agencies unable to identify area of origin

(4) Global reach

↳ geographical border now meaningless

(Eg) ISIS Radicalization from Iraq in ~~Syri~~ India using social media

(5) Using vulnerabilities in data systems

↳ personal data at risks.

Way forward :

(1) International Collaboration

↳ (Eg) [No money for Terror Conference] targeting cryptos ~~ba~~

(2) ~~Involving~~ creating global framework

↳ Institutional & Procedural framework

↳ UNSC can play a role

(3) Involving tech development corporation

↳ building safeguards in the system to identify such accounts

Extremist organization causes substantial financial losses and human lives. Global efforts are needed to fight this menace

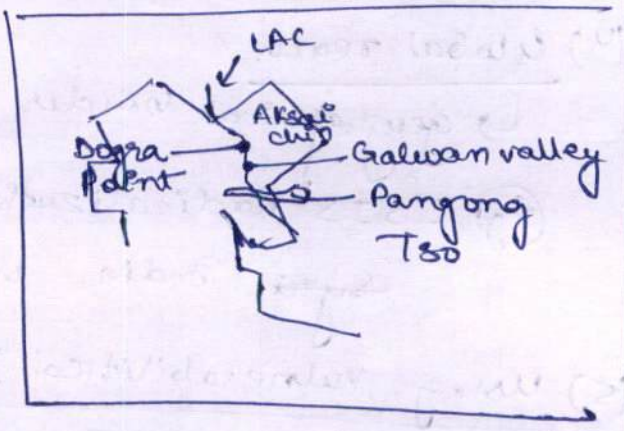
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Line of Actual Control is the ground position line between China and India post 1962 war



Galwan Incident and Yangste incidents
⇓
led to 3 year border standoff between two nations
⇓
No immediate ~~desca~~ de-escalation expected in near future.

Ramping of Border Infra
↳ India
- → B. Vibrant Village Programme
- → Chenab Railway Bridge
- → Chardham Project

China → highways → ~~conte~~ connecting Xinxiang with Tibet
→ Karakoram highway

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of ITBP:

- Paramilitary force raised after 1962 war
- guards Indo-China border

Role:-
- guarding border states with China
- 1st line of defence
- assists army in wars
- assists border infra projects
- guards infiltration → especially in Eastern Sector of the border.
  - → NE
- Anti-insurgency operation especially in NE fuelled by China.

ITBP has been an important force in ~~assing~~ assisting India against Chinese adventurism.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, agricultural productivity is measured on the basis of amount of crop produced per hectare of land. This is land productivity measure.

~~In~~

Irrigation water productivity = Amount of crop produced per unit of irrigation water used.

Need for such shift

(1) Poor agro ~~eco~~ ecological planning
↳ (eg) growing water intensive crop like rice and sugarcane in semi-arid area like Punjab & Haryana.

(2) 'Virtual Water Export' → India largest exporter of water intensive crops –

rice, jute, sugarcane etc.

(3) Declining Ground water Table

(4) Low water use efficiency

Eg India uses 4 times water to grow same crops than China.

Regions of 'critical' depletion of ground water in India

(5) ~~Elec~~ Power Subsidy

↳ overirrigation by farmers using pumps

↳ creating other problems

↳ soil salinization

↳ desertification

↳ leaching ~~soil~~ soil nutrients

↳ soil erosion.

Challenges in making the shift

(1) Lack of clear data

↳ how much water is used where?

(2) Difficult in monitoring amount of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

water used on each field.

(3) Large tract of farms → unirrigated
↳ >50% agricultural land in India
↳ rainfed.

(4) Challenges in Water Use efficiency
↳ irrigated water can be lost ~~due~~ due to ground absorption, evaporation
↳ how to account that

(5) Difficult to understand by the farmers.

Way forward:-

(1) farm surveys → nature of irrigation used

(2) creation of All India level picture of irrigation water productivity
↳ with simple and broad parameters

(3) Targeting priority area first

In wake of climate change, with increasing shortage of water ~~sea~~ resources, Moving towards irrigation water productivity is a welcomed steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is a hydrogen based energy system using renewable energy

H_2O (water) $\xrightarrow{\text{electrolysed}}$ H_2 (hydrogen)

electrolysing energy using renewable resource

can be used as energy

fig :- Green Hydrogen

Role of Green Hydrogen in Energy Security of India

(1) Raw material → widely available → water, hydrogen etc.

(2) Reduces import dependence

↳ reduces vulnerability in exceptional matters like covid 19 etc.

(3) Potential for large scale deployment

↳ ↑ access to energy in unserved areas (Eg) NE

(4) Cleaner form of Energy

↳ continuity during [Energy transition] in wake of ~~to~~ Paris deal commitment

---

National Green Hydrogen Mission

- launched by GoI
- aims at production of 5MMT of green hydrogen by 2030
- subsidy given for electrolyser
- reduces import ~~tariff~~ tariff on imp. raw materials
- identifies PSUs to promote green hydrogen production
  (Eg) NTPC - Renewables.
- 2 components : [SHIP] [SIGHT]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How it can help :

(1) Viability ~~tg~~ Gap funding in setting up green hydrogen plants → incentives to private sector

(2) PSU led production

(3) Reduces high initial cost through subsidy

(4) Increases awareness about green hydrogen

(5) Incentivizes adoption ~~f~~

Way forward :

(1) Supply chain Resilience – electrolysers require platinum → Scarce resource
↳ needs imports

(2) Hydrogen storage development
↳ hydrogen highly inflammable
↳ cryogenic storage needed.

(3) Most electrical system → coal based
↳ transition towards ~~hyg~~ hydrogen based

According to IEA, India is at cusp of green hydrogen in the world. This mission is a welcome step in this regard.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage is equivalent to the minimum money that can lift an individual out of extreme poverty. It includes only basic needs - clothing, food and shelter.

On the other hand, living wage means min. wage that can earn a decent living - includes cost of education, health etc. It is a broader concept than min. wage.

According Art 21 - Right to life includes right to live with dignity - not just animal existence. Hence living wage becomes imperative.

Govt's transition towards living wage

(1) Increasing wages in MNREGA

(2) Increasing MSP for better price realization ~~in~~ for farmers

(3) ~~Social~~ Labour Codes - Social security code - implicitly identifies living wage

(4) Food Subsidy → assisting the vulnerable section.

Benefits of living wage :-

(1) Justice Approach in Economic planning

(2) Reduces vulnerability of poor strata

(3) Allows them to avail → education
↳ health

(4) Multiplier impact on production capacity of the economy.
↳ healthier and educated population

(5) Eradication of poverty

(6) Achievement of SDG → SDG 1, 2, 3 etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraits :

(1) limited resources of the ~~state~~

(2) Increases cost of production for firm

↳ Reduces Ease of Doing Business

↳ lessen the competitiveness of Indian economy

↳ most MNCs in search of cheaper labour

↳ can lead to dislocation of ~~industry~~ industries

(3) Administrative challenges

↳ inclusion and exclusion errors

↳ ~~leakages~~ corruption in govt. schemes like MNREGA ~~schemes~~

⇓

wages not delivered at last mile

Living wage is a welcomed concept. However, the steps towards should be taken with involvement of all stakeholders

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget is mentioned under 'Annual Financial Statement', Art 112 as

It presented every year by the Finance Minister.

Impact of Union Budget on Each sector

- Taxation policies
  - Direct and Indirect Taxes
- Defence policies
- Subsidy policies especially agriculture
- Directs export policies.
- Trade policy of govt. (eg) ↑ or ↓ import tariffs.
- Gender Budget
- Union announces new schemes

Budgetary Process

- Prepared by Department of Eco. Affairs
- Each ministry sends its scheme

and requirement to the above dept

- dept analyses - outcome budget and decides priorities
- involves stakeholders for all ministries
- finalised by cabinet with finance Min. at the steer

Budget Policy → determined by the cabinet.

Public Scrutiny :-

---

(1) opacity in the budgetary process

- general public have no information on the internal processes

(2) limited involvement of stakeholders outside the goverment

- low engagement with eminent economists
- industrial sectors etc

(3) Parliament dominated by the Executive's party

- can not pass cut-motion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ fragmented opposition
↳ overburdened departmentally related committees
↳ increased use of guillotine motion (eg) 70% of budget in 2023 was passed without discussion

leads to lack of accountability on the budget

(4) Budget → no fixed ~~tax~~ policy →
changes
- year to year
- finance min. to finance min
- ruling party to other party

Non-coherence for public ~~scru~~ scrutiny

According Kautilya, ~~budg~~ 'government is finance'. Thus, ~~scr~~ scrutiny of budgetary policies and budgetary process need to be strengthened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pre 1960s, India was a milk deficit country. With advent of White Revolution, India has become largest milk producer with ~25% of global share.

White Revolution Success
- → steered by V Kurien
- → set up of 3-tier cooperatives
- → incentives to farmers to produce more milk

Productivity of Dairy Animals – Concerns

(1) Much below global productivity

India – ~1450 kg / lactating period / cattle

Global – ~2200

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Why low ?

(1) Geographical factors

↳ tropical and moist condition — naturally low productivity

temperate condition like Denmark — higher productivity

(2) Other factors

→ Nutritious feed for ~~cattle~~ animals unavailability

→ diversion of good pasture land for other land uses

→ diseases (eg) lumpy skin disease in cows

→ lack of veterinary services
(eg) UP → 19% deficit in veterinary doctors

→ unhygienic condition of stables

→ lack of mechanism in milching

↳ most cattle in India — hand milched.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward :

(1) Creation of database of highly productive indigeneous breeds

(2) Targetting 2 areas

NW India

- high productive indegenous breeds already present

(Eg) Gir, Sahiwal, Haryana

Himalayas

- temperature allow breeding with foreign high capacity breeds

(3) ~~treat~~ Incentives / Subsidy ~~to~~ farmer for good quality feed

(4) Extension of veterniary services

(5) Vaccination against diseases

Dairy sector ~~is~~ revolution in terms of productivity is needed not just for agricultural enhancement but also for women empowerment

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to IPCC, the temperature over India have increased by 0.9°C impacting severely especially the agriculture sector.

Climate Change Responsible for crop failures

(1) Increasing temperature
- → reducing productivity
  - (eg) wheat losses in India due to heat waves in 2022
- → increases evapotranspiration.
- → droughts conditions

(2) Increasing disaster frequency
- → (eg) hail storms in Zaid season in 2023 in Northern plains

(3) locusts attacks and pests attacks

(4) Other sectors
- → decline in productivity of cattle
- → over oil production in fishes [undesirable]

↳ ~~avian~~ deaseas : Lumpy skin Diseases, Avian Influenza etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture Responsible for Climate change

(1) Emission of GHG

↳ Metane → flooding technique of Rice

↳ Methane by cattle

(2) Changing land use pattern

↳ diversion of forest land into agriculture land

↳ loss of carbon sinks

(3) Changes local bio geochemical cycles

↳ overuse of urea

↳ impacts Nitrogen

↳ changes local weather characteristics

(4) Depleting water resources

↳ ground water and pollution of surface water

impacts water cycle

Strategy ~~Unde~~ Under National Agriculture Management Plan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Demarcating Agro-Ecological Zones
↳ identifying suitable crops for each region's weather.
(Eg) Rice not suited for semi arid region of Punjab.

(2) Adoption of New techniques
- (Eg) Direct Rice Seeding in Rice
  ↳ reduces methane.
- Methanogensis Reduction feed for cattle

(3) Micro Irrigation techniques
↳ less loss of water in evapotranspiration

(4) Focussing on $\boxed{\text{millets}}$ → more suitable in rising temperature

(5) Insurance of farmers to save from crop failure.

Proofing ~~the~~ Agriculture from climate change is essential for food security

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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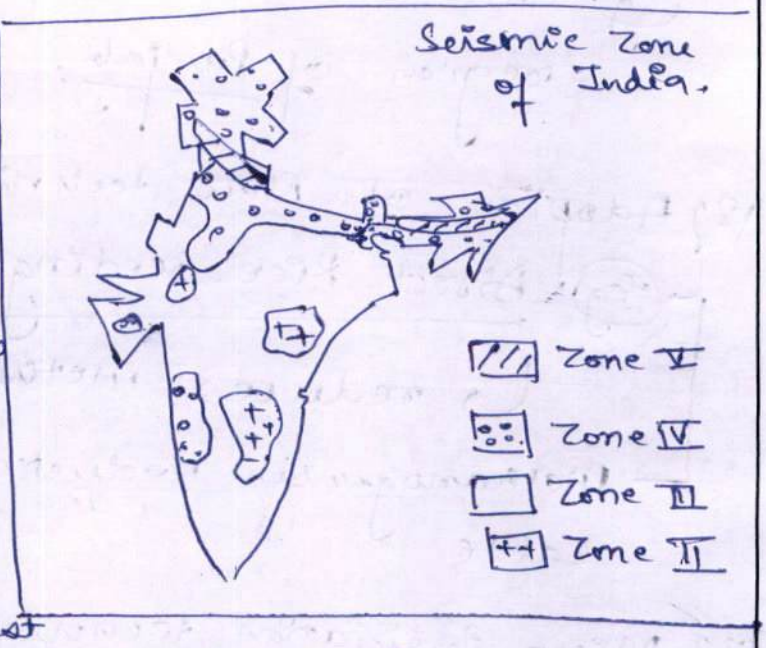
India has high vulnerability to Earth quakes

Some Regions are highly vulnerable to impact of EQ in Himalaya



(1) Lesser and middle Himalaya lie in seismic Zone V — highest vulnerability to Himalaya

(2) Rest of Himalaya — Zone IV

(3) This is due to Plate Tectonics

(4) It increases vulnerability in other regions like Delhi :—

↳ geographical proximity to Himalayas (< 500 km)

↳ Himalayan EQ often > 6 on Richter scale

(Eg) Nepal EQ of 2010s → 7.8 Richter Scale

→ lie in location of active plate boundary thus itself high seismic zone (Eg) N^n Plane including Delhi → Seismic zone IV

→ impact of tremors and ~~pain~~ Seismic waves ~~→~~ of Himalayan EQ → easier to travel in N^n area due to presence of unconsolidated sedimentary structure

Institutional Measures Existing:

(1) Disaster Management Plan under DM Act, 2005 → ~~specific~~ targets EQ

(2) Institutional forces → NDRF and ~~SDMA~~ SDRF for rehabilitation and rescue operation.

(3) Special guidelines for Himalayan states
- ↳ frequent drills
- ↳ local population capacity building

(4) Early Warning Systems
- ↳ Radars and Seismographs ~~as~~ across India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) NDMA guidelines ~~for eg~~

- Building structure guideline
  - EQ proof building
- SOP for civil servants and Rescue teams
- guidelines for locals
  - eg:- taking shelter below tables etc.

Significant Gaps :-

There are few gaps :-

(1) Unintegrated planning with other disaster

Eg EQ often trigger landslides, tsunamis etc.

(2) Overburdened NDMA forces

(3) limited capacity in early warning system

(4) Rampant construction in Zone V

Eg Joshimath land subsidence case

EQ is a natural hazard that becomes a disaster because lack of preparedness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ITER project, building the world's largest Tokamak reactor ~~to~~ had reported to gain net energy in nuclear fusion Reaction.

Nuclear Energy

- Nuclear Fusion
- Nuclear Fission

$U^{235} \longrightarrow Kr$ + Other elements

$\longrightarrow$ O + O

larger element — smaller elements

$_1H^1 + _1D^2 \rightarrow _2He^2$

O + O $\longrightarrow$ O

smaller elements — larger atomic no. element

found naturally in stars like Sun.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages of Nuclear Fusion Based Energy

Over Nuclear fission

(1) uses Hydrogen instead of Uranium
Hydrogen → highly abundant
Uranium → scarce resource.

(2) produces much more energy than fission
→ two times more.

(3) ~~No~~ very low radio active waste
• much safer handling

General Advantages

(1) Almost nil byproducts
→ no GHG

(2) Cleanest form of energy generation.

(3) Helps curbing climate change and pollution.

Limitation in generating at large scale

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Nascent technology
↳ still developing
(Eg) ITER, 'China's Artificial Sun' etc.

(2) Requires massive amount of energy for initiation of fusion reaction.

(3) ~~Vere~~ Fusion Reaction → very high temperatures
↓
matter in 'plasma state'
↓
difficult to contain at commercial scale
↓
can cause explosion

(4) Hydrogen → highly inflammable
↳ challenges in collection, storage and transportation.

Nuclear fusion is a technology of tomorrow. Once achieved it give energy security to entire planet for indefinite period of time.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According INTERPOL, Money laundering is the process of making illegitimate money to appear from legitimate sources.

It is a three step process

black money → Placement → Layering → Integration → white money

Menance of money laundering

(1) Economic

(a) loss of Revenue for the state

(b) Artificial Inflation
↳ especially in real state sector

(2) Social menance

(a) ~~loss~~ mistrust by public in government run financial system.

(b) fuels inequality in society

(3) Security Menace

(a) terror financing

(b) politician - criminal nexus

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMLA and Amendments

PMLA

- major anti-money laundering law in India
- gives investigating powers to ED.

Recent Amendments

- Burden of proof on the accused
- enhances power of ED
  - search and seizure
- time limit specified for ED to file chargeshee

Efficacy of PMLA :

Positives :-

(1) According to AML Index of Interpol, India has improved its rank to 70 in money laundering

(2) Able to collaborate ~~and~~ with other multilateral institutions

Eg during Panama papers case.

Negatives:

(1) Unable to stop money laundering — India still a 'high' category jurisdiction

(2) Arbitrary ~~avg~~ and discretionary powers to ED

↳ used more as a political tool

(3) ~~Countering for~~ issue of fake currency not specifically dealt in PMLA

↳ major source of money laundering

Way forward:

(1) Integrated Institutional Approach

↳ major investigation agencies to collaborate

(2) Breaking politician - criminal nexus in money laundering

(5) strengthening Anti - corruption law to ↑ efficacy of PMLA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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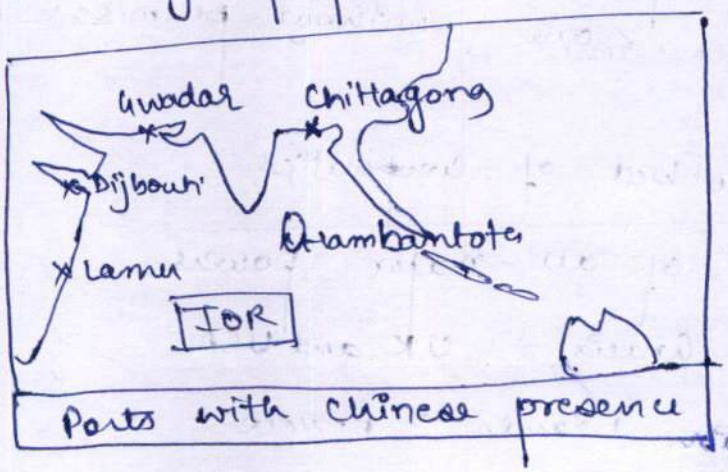
Indian Ocean is the 'backyard of India'. Maritime security in India thus cannot be achieved without securing IOR.

Security threats in IOR having impact on India's maritime interest

(1) Increasing Chinese Adventurism

Eg. Docking of Yuan Wang 5 at Srilanka

↳ String of pearls strategy



Ports with Chinese presence

Threats :- • surveillance of Indian coasts
• choke points

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Increasing piracy
↳ ~~International~~ IMO has declared Northern Indian Ocean as highly vulnerable to piracy

Threat :- 90% of trade of India uses maritime routes

(3) Maritime boundary disputes
↳ Sir Creek → Pakistan
↳ New Moore Island → Bangladesh.

(4) ~~fishmen~~ fisherman issues
↳ often crosses international boundaries

(5) Freedom of Navigation Operations by other countries
Eg USA → passed inside India's contiguous zone without permissions

(6) IOR as hotbed of Geopolitics
↳ presence of all major powers
Eg Diego Garcia → UK and USA
Reunion Islands → France

(7) IOR is highly vulnerable to climate change
↳ increasing frequency of disasters etc.

Threat: coastal infra and population of India
↳ (1/3rd) lives along coast

- megacities → Mumbai, Kolkata etc.
- ports etc.

Robust Strategy:

(1) International Collaborations
↳ Institutional: IORA, BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.
↳ countering Chinese presence: QAUD

(2) Internal Steps
↳ increasing coastal security mechanism
↳ Increasing patrolling by Naval Guard
↳ increasing collaboration among navy, naval guards and state marine police
↳ capacity building of coastal population
↳ disaster management drills etc.

Gaps in coastal security had led to infiltration in India that caused 26/11 attacks. Thus robust planning in this domain is sine qua non for the population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK